PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,582—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
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GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 9 P.M.				
9th Sept.	PENINSULAR...	5294	MACEDONIA ...	10512
16th ,,	CALEDONIA ...	7558	....	.....
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
30th ,,	MALTA	6084	....	.....
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR...	5294	HIMALAYA	6936
14th ,,	ARABIA	7953	....	.....
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
28th ,,	PERSIA	7951	....	.....
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR ...	5294	BRITANNIA	6535
11th ,,	MOLDAVIA	9500	....	.....
18th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
25th ,,	EGYPT	7912	....	.....
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR .	5294	CHINA	7912
9th ,,	MOOLTAN	7500	....	.....
16th ,,	ORIENTAL.....	5284	MARMORA.....	10509
23rd ,,	ARABIA	7903	....	.....
30th ,,	PENINSULAR ..	5294	MACEDONIA..	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th August, 1905.

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PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
NERA	6,570	Schmitz.....	7th Sept. 1905.
DUMBEA	7,918	Boyer.....	5th Oct 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT ...	6,630	Etienne	16th Sept. 1905.
YARRA	4,455	Sellier	14th Oct. ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 8th Sept, from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR PORTS AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,170 tons on MONDAY, 11th Sept. at 2 p.m., from Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on TUESDAY, 5th Sept. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Koweit, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,180 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th Sept. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 14th Sept., calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 13th September.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 4th September, 1905.

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BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR...	F. Moser	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.
IMPERATRIX.	G. Gherzo	4,194	1st Nov. ,,
IMPERATOR ...	F. Moser.....	4,119	1st Dec. ,,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE....	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,598	5th Oct. 1905
† PERSIA.....	P. Cragliotto.....	5,895	5th Nov. ,,
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,000	5th Dec. ,,
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo.....	5,095	25th Dec. ,,

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 482. Saloon Rs. 300

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE.....	D. Mistrorigo ...	5,095	26th Sept.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

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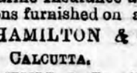
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.



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Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 950.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concession on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Decks.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
BRITANNIA ...	R. G. Garrick.....	3069	19th	Sept.
ARABIA	G. Read	3568.....	7th	Oct.
PERSIA.....	G Mitchell	3595.....	23th	Oct.
CIRCASSIA.....	Alex Haig	6716.....	4th	Nov.
OLYMPIA.....	O F Osborne, R.N.R.	6124.....	25th	Nov.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey.....	5106.....	9th	Dec
MASSILIA	J. Thomson.....	6091.....	28th	Dec.
BRITANNIA.....	G. R. Garrick	3939.....	31st	Jan.
CIRCASSIA.....	Alex Haig	6716.....	8th	Feb.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

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LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs.	as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120	0
Embossed ,, ,, ,, ...	52	8
New Cherub ,, Comb ,, ...	40	0
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Plain ,, ,, ,, ...	17	0
New Art ,, ,, ,, ...	26	0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28	0
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Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16	0
,, Scent bottles, large variety from... ... Rs. 3 to	28	0
Solid Silver ,, ,, ...	150	0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21	0
,, ,, 4 ,, Lighter	21	0
,, ,, 9 ,, ,, ...	80	0
,, completely fitted plain or embossed	70	0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18	0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24	0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16	0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain	40	0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain...	210	0

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	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. bags Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	12	0
6 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	6	0
1 5-lb. tin Terramia Orange Pekoe Tea do. do, do, ...	5	0

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MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs.	as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)...	1	12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1	12 ,,
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1	12 ,,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES

CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,

CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

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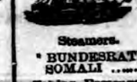
Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* BUNDESRATH	2096	Ulrich	11th Sept.
SOMALI	2655	Wrinker ...	25th ,,

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports and DURBAN.

* Will Carry also cargo and passengers for CAPE PORTS.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

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WELL FITTING SHIRTS.

	½ doz. Rs.	as.
Twill	10	8
Soft Gauze	18	0
Fancy Oxford	21	0
Best Zephyr.....	25	8
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Fittings } ,,	30-0 33	0
Double Collars ..... ,,	3-0 3	12

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company convened on Wednesday, the 6th instant, has been POSTPONED and the same will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 24-24A, Carnac Bridge, Road, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of September, 1905, at 3 P.M., to confirm the following Special Resolutions passed unanimously at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 21st ultimo.

RESOLUTION No. I.

The Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—

I.—The following Article shall be substituted for Article 97, namely:—

"97. Notwithstanding the provisions of the 94th Article, the general management and conduct of the business and affairs of the Company shall, subject to the control of the Board, be vested in the Secretaries and Treasurers. The firm of Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lallji and Co., and the person or persons for the time being constituting the said firm notwithstanding the admission from time to time of new partners or the reconstitution of the firm shall be the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company for the period of 11 years and shall receive as remuneration a sum equal to 5 per cent. on the gross receipts of the Company. The Directors are hereby authorised to enter into an agreement with Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lallji and Co. upon the terms hereinbefore mentioned, but the Directors shall be at liberty to make such variations or additions to the terms aforesaid as may be agreed upon between the Directors and Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lallji and Co."

II.—The following Articles shall be substituted for Articles 75 and 76, namely:—

"75. A member of the firm of Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lallji and Co., the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, shall be ex-officio Director."

"76. The number of Directors shall never be less than three nor more than five exclusive of the member of the firm of Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lallji and Co."

RESOLUTION No. II.

"That this Meeting resolves that Mr. Alladinbhoy Ebrahimbhoy should continue as an Ex-Officio Director till Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lallji and Co. pay the full consideration money to Messrs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy and Co. for the Agency of the Company having been transferred to them. When Mr. Alladinbhoy Ebrahimbhoy hands over charge of his Office to Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lallji and Co. Mr Mahomedbhoy Hajbechoy of the firm of Messrs Hajeebhoy Lallji and Co. be appointed an Ex-Officio Director in place of Mr Alladinbhoy Ebrahimbhoy, then vacating his office."

RESOLUTION No. III.

"That this Meeting expresses its appreciation of the valued services rendered by the firm of Messrs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy and Co. in promoting the best interests of the Company and tenders its best thanks to the said firm for the excellent management till now of the Company."

By Order of the Board.

RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 24-24A, Carnac Bridge Road,
Bombay, 4th September, 1905.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of BAI HEMKOOVER, widow of CHAMPSEY DHARAMSEY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased,

SOBHAGCHAND alias DHUNJI MOOLCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, one of the nephews of the said deceased, residing at Navi Wady without the Fort ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this First day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and five and in the fifth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 1st day of September, 1905.

HIRALAL DAYABHAI, Esquire,
Petitioner's Attorney.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST DEBENTURE LOAN, 1905.

ISSUE OF RUPEES THIRTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite TENDERS for RUPEES 30 LAKHS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, *inter alia*, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the Office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 12th September, 1905, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July, in Bombay, at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, a the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.

7. Three per cent. of the amount Tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1905.

8. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December, 1905, at the time of issue of Debentures.

9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1905.

10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, and subscribed "Tenders for Improvement Trust Loan." They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (local time) on the 12th September, 1905, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

11. Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

By order of the Board,

W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust,
Esplanade Road, Bombay, 22nd August, 1905.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MINT ROAD OR MODY BUNDER ROAD, FORT.

High Court
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 272 of 1902.

Mahomed Ebrahim Hindaday and others ..... Plaintiffs,
vs.
Abdul Latiff Jitchkar and others ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Consent decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1902, the following immoveable property will be sold by public auction by the undersigned by order of the Special Commissioner herein appointed, on the premises on Friday the 22nd day of September, 1905, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon,

Particulars

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land for ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the east side of Mint Road or Mody Bunder Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registeration sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 170 square yards and 5-9 of another square yard or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 735, 736, and 736, New No. 5954, old Survey No. 1033 and New Survey No. 8539 and the said messuage and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 1968 and Street Nos. 92, 94 161 and 165, (and bounded on the East by the Mint Road aforesaid, on the west by the Mody Street, on the north by the House of Thuckoor Ramji Chatur and on the south by the house of Thucker Parshotam Ratansi) and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the parties to the above suit

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Special Commissioner in the High Court House or at the office of his Attorneys, Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand Walia and Co., at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 5th September, 1905.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 40 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 40 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 1 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "GISELA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the VICTORIA DOCK No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven Days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

L. FONDA,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for adapting COMPANY'S BUNGALOW on the Hill side for Judge's Residence at Karwar, in Kanara District, and will be received at Karwar by the Executive Engineer, Kanara, up to 2 P.M., on the 29th September, 1905. Contract Papers can be seen in the Undersigned's Office, at Karwar, and Forms of Tender can be had during office hours from the same office, on payment of a deposit of Rs. (3) three only, which will be returned on submission of a bona fide Tender.

G. V. GAYATONDE, L. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Kanara.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. GANOBA TUKARAM and SHIVAJI GANOBA, have contracted TO SELL to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or claims against the same or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office No. 38, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof after which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (Pension and Tax Tenure) situate at Arthur Road near Chinchpokli outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, admeasuring 237 square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 660, 676, 736, 679, 687 and 718. New No. C-12,640, Old Survey No. and New Survey Nos. 2-7-8, together with the range of chawls or buildings standing thereon bearing Municipal F Ward No. 220 (3), Street No 2120 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the land of John Joseph Pereira, on or towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the North by the land of Govind Tukaram, and on or towards the South by the land of Leonard Do Souza and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.—Dated this 4th day of September, 1905.

CHITNIS & MOTILAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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LIFE INSURANCE.—An advertisement by Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I.C.S., retd., should appear on Saturday 16th September at page 2 of the "Bombay Gazette," to which he begs to invite very special attention. Mr Henderson is again ready to receive applications for advice. He begs for accurate data, his last four Indian mails having brought him 347 letters with 168 new cases for advice. Those who know his work can judge what labour these figures imply, and his labour is heavily increased by inaccurate data, 42 Leinster Gardens, London, W.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-0 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhatt, at Rs. 6-1-3 per case, at Bandora.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to					Payable at death, or in						
		10 years.		15 years.		20 years.	15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs. a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21 10	46	8	36	6	30 7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22 1	49	4	36	14	30 15	64	8	47	8	37	13	21
22	22 9	50	0	37	7	31 7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23 1	50	12	38	0	31 15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23 9	51	8	38	10	32 7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24 2	52	5	39	4	33 0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24 11	53	3	39	15	33 9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25 5	54	0	40	10	34 2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25 15	54	14	41	5	34 12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26 9	55	13	42	1	35 6	65	7	48	13	39	6	29
30	27 4	56	13	42	13	36 0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27 15	57	13	43	10	36 11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28 11	58	14	44	7	37 6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29 8	59	15	45	4	38 2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30 6	61	1	46	3	38 15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31 5	62	4	47	1	39 12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32 5	63	8	48	0	40 10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33 5	64	12	49	0	41 9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34 6	66	1	50	1	42 8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35 8	67	6	51	3	43 8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36 11	68	12	52	5	44 9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38 0	70	3	53	8	45 11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39 6	71	11	54	12	46 14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40 13	73	4	56	1	48 2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42 5	74	13	57	6	49 7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43 14	76	7	58	13	50 18	71	11	56	18	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

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A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

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Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0 4
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock ...	1 0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock ...	1 0
The New Life, by Dante, translated by D. G. Rossetti	0 4
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee ...	1 0
Self-Help, by Samuel Smiles	2 0
Ancient Calendars and Constellations, Illustrated by Hon. E. Plunket	3 0
The Story of the Bible Society, Illustrated, by W. Canton	2 0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope ...	2 0
Edward Carpenter, by Ernest Crosby ...	0 4
Folk-Lore of the Telugus by G. R. Subramiah Pantulu	0 4
The Buddhist Catechism, by H. S. Olcott ...	0 4
Do. do. in Tamil ...	0 4
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner ...	0 8
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T...	0 8
ALL ABOVE IN CLOTH AND BOARDS.	
Brahmakarya, by Romesh C.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritzar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombasa.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eiya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LD.

GORAKHPUR

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorized Capital..... Rs. 3,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 90,000

Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.
Dividend declared at Rs. 9 per cent. p. a.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Deposits received in Fixed and Prudential accounts and interest paid half yearly.

For Rules of business, etc., apply to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... „ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Port Arthur.	Kobe.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Bombay.
Hogolulu.	Newchang.		

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 8,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
BARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr., } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
CCOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg.	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vadala, 2164 tons, Captain J Skinner, will sail to-day for Colombo in ballast.

THE steamer Serbistan 1850 tons, Captain H L Davies, will sail to-day for Karachee, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 940 tons, Captain M G Williams, sailed yesterday for Karachi, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo. and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 1368 tons, Captain W Moxon, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and Mr and Mrs P D'Mello, as cabin and 50 deck passengers.

THE following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Trieste and Venice on Sunday morning:—Mr Burton, Mr Bergel, Mr and Mrs Buchner child and infant, Captain Bingham, Mr Barnes, Mr Baxamura, Mr Linde, Mr Place, Mr Schwaiger, Mr Schoenemann, Mr Varmilinski, Mr Zibeck and Mr and Mrs Pestonji J Mehta and 2 children.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	China s	Tomanovich	Trieste
	Lama s	Williams ...	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Goalpara, Moxon, for Persian Gulf
„ Vadala, Skinner, for Colombo
„ Serbistan, Davies, for Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Caledonia, for London
„ Bundesrath, for Zanzibar, &c

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goorkha, left Suez on the morning of the 2nd instant.

The same Co's steamer Rewa, left Suez on the morning of the 2nd instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer China, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 2nd instant.

The Floria and Rubattino Co's steamer Ichia, which left Bombay for Hongkong on the 17th August, arrived at Hongkong on the 4th September.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 4.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—2000 cwt cottonseed Waghice Beehur; 4050 cwt castorseed and 6440 cwt. massoor Balli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Emile s—1198 bales cotton waste Khimji e Visram and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Chusan s—2 parcels cow hazar Bhimjee Sajan; 97 bales twist M M Essabhoy; 7 chests opium C Bomonjee and Co; 45 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 37 chests opium Talati and Co; 96 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co; 66 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 36 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co; 70 chests opium E Noordin and Co; 31 chests opium Phirozsha B Petit and Co; 18 chests opium Soonderjee Arjoon and Co; 22 1-2 chests opium M E Ellias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—24 chests opium G Bomonjee and Co; 74 chests opium N J Abraham; 49 chests opium E Noordin and Co; 41 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 16 chests opium B S N Talati and Co; 250 bales twist Cnrrimbhai Ebrahim and Co; 38 chests opium A E J Abraham; 10 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 15 chests opium J David and Co; 1 chests opium Talati and Co.

HIGH COURT.—September 5.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYEBJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes

298-05—Kanga and P—Haidatrai Nandram vs Balmukund Lachmanarayen and others

326-05—Ardeser H D and C—Jamnadas Vijbhukundas vs. Ahmed Ismail Munshi

334-05—Wadia G and C—Rowji Sakalchand and Co vs Nilta chand Ramchander

430-05—Matubhoy J and M—Hursly Poonsey and others vs Nathu Miya Bala Patel and another

481-05—N M Cama—Gpaji Dolgaji and others vs Haji Bibi and others—Captain and V

559-05—Bicknell M and R—Francis Rowley Hill and another vs Aga Sha Rokkaha

569-05—Mirza and M Jewaji Jafferji vs Bhagirathbai widow Chitnis and M

632-05—Malvi H and M—N C Macleod vs Mes rs Samrathrai Khetsidas a firm—Nadirsha a d T.
Undefended New Long Cause.

153-05—Ardeser H D and C—Pestonji Kaikhusru Banajt vs Dhunbaiji widow

Long Causes.

400-05—Dadhtary F and D—Chimnabai Alias Andudibai widow vs Narayen Anant and another—Muljt and Co

49-02—Wadia G and Co Bejnath Govaldas and others vs Jotimal Nagurmal and others Sorabji J

31-05—Bhaishunker K and G Assan and Dharamdas and firm vs Morarji Cooverjee Little and Co

18-05—Wadia G and Co Jethabmal Mevaram and others vs Liladhar Pragji and others Little and Co

649-04—Ardeser H D and Co Jamnadas Vijbhookandas Gokal das Tejpal and others

555-03—Little and Co—Morarji Anandji and others vs Kuilianji Jairam Narayen and others—Dikshit D and S

735-04—Chitnis and M—Ganpatram Ajmaram vs Gajanan Jayram Joshi and others Imperson

13-05—Tyabji D and C Mahomedbhai Allana vs Kassmally Mehenally Ardeser H and D and C.

181-02—Bhaishunker K and G Cosman Jamal vs Mahomed Ebrahim Payne and Co.

440-33—Mulla and M—Jsthannul Tricumdas vs Rowji Hemraj and others

655-03—Wadia G and C Nandkamdas Mathuradas and another vs Haroon Haji Vyedina and others—Mulla and C Thakurdas and C

863-01—Little and Co—Gordhundas Goculdas Tejpal and another vs Dayal Mowji Kuilianji—Kanga and P

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.
For Dismissal.

501-04—Edgelow G and W—Devidas Vundravandas and another vs Hatambhai Goolam Hoosein—Wadia and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

433-05—Crawford B and C—The Trustees for the Improvements of the city of Bombay vs Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan

9-05—Madhowji and K—Sha Ruttonsey Rughavji and another vs Bai Tejbai widow—Muljt and D

225-05—Muljt and D—Tejbai widow vs Vejbai widow—Madhowji and K

226-05—Muljt and D—Tejbai widow vs Vejbai widow—Madhowji and K—Part heard

796-04—Mulla and M—Hunsraj Valjee vs Narsilal Ambaram—Sorabjee and J

836-04—Nanu H and Co—Raghunathjee Mulchand vs Varjivandas Madhavji and another—Bicknel M and R

333-05—Dikshit D and S—Lalji Ramji vs Haridas Gokuldas and others—M B Chothia.

404-04—M B Chothia Laxmidas Gordhundas and others vs The Administrator General of Bombay and others—Dikshit D and S.

355-05—Matubhoy J and M—Damji Hirji vs Ruttonbai widow—Captain and V

275-87-89—Tyabji D and P—Hurgawandas Hathidas vs Bapoo Bhawoo and others—Chitnis and M.

361-05—Wadia G and Co—Narondas Dewji vs Heptoolla Esoofally and others—Nanu H and Co

318-10319-05—Dikshit D and S—John Michael Simon vs Adamji Peerbhoy and others—Bicknell M and R

369-05—Matubhoy J and N—Shamsudin Hyderji vs Isabhai Shaik Tyeb Thanawalla—Little and Co

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal
Testamentary Suit.

21-04—Little and Co—Rai Dahibai widow vs Soonderji Damji—Kanga and P—Part heard
Long causes for further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

854-01—Bhaishunker K and G—Kum rapuram Sheshdri Dorashwami Iyer vs Chumbumpund Akilandaya

60-00—Thakurdas and Co—Dewkanahoo vs Hiravahoo widow and others—Little and Co Thak and Co.]

Long Causes.

505-05—Bicknell M and R—Abdul Hoosein Abdool Tyeb and another vs Dawoodbhoy Mahomedally and another—Mulla and M

250-05—Ardeser H D and Co—Chotalal Motchand and another vs Mulshanker Harinaud Bhot—Dikshet D and S

305-05—M B Chothia—Hormusji Dadabhoy Mehta vs Hormasji Palonji Dolimecherji—Pestonjee R and K

319-05—Pestonji B and K—Bhawoo Bapoo and another vs Cooverji Jameetji Daruvalla and another—Ardesir, H D and Co

253-04—Mirza and M—Kashibai widow vs Mahomedally Abdool Hoosein—Little and Co

369-04—K B Mehta—Bai Rattanbai widow vs Shah Versey Khairaj and others

650-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Raja Goculdas vs Khushalchand and others vs The Bank of Bombay and others—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co

1-05—Jehangir and S—Madhavjee Dayal and another vs Motinavahoo widow and another—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co.

345-05—Maganlal J and G—Vullee Mahomed Peer Mahomed vs C A Ellis In person.

200-05—Mansukhal J and H—Khimjee Purshotum and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—M B Chothia.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR. T. W. CUFFE

A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H,

Bombay, September 5 1905.

1 There will be drill for all members at the Riding School to-day, Tuesday the 5th instant at 7 a.m. punctually.—Dress—Plain Clothes.

2 There will be the usual drill at the Town Hall today, Tuesday the 5th instant from 5-30 p m

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major
Commanding B. L. H,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING,

Bombay, September 5 1905.

1 The prospectus of the Indian Volunteer Rifle Association for the Viceroy's prize has been received and may be seen at Head-Quarters. Intending Competitors are requested to send in their names to the Sergt-Major as early as possible.

By Order,
A. B. SHARP, Captain,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. R,

ST. LUKE'S MIRACULOUS EMBROCATION

The great Remedy for pain.

ACTS LIKE A CHARM Re 1.

SOLD BY

BEYNON & Co.,

CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

SECURITIES—

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£90 1/2	=	— 1/16
2½ do. Rentes	£1.00 1-4	=	+ 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan.....	£105 1/2	=	— 3/4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 3/8	=	unchanged

SILVER—

Spot in London	28 1-4	=	+ 2-16
2 months hence	27 13/16	=	+ 1/4
Spot in New York.....	61 1-4	=	+ 1-2

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·15	=	— 1-3
Berlin	2044 3-4	=	— 1-4
New York Demand	4·86 1-4	=	unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England.....	2 1/2 per cent	=	do
3 months sight Bank Bills ...	2 1-3 per cent	=	+ 1-8
6 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	2 1/2 per cent	=	unchanged
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	2 3/8 per cent	=	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7/8 per cent	=	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans.....	1 1-8 per cent	=	— 1/4
7 day market loans.....	1 1/4 per cent	=	— 1-8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £75,000 for S America.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 39 3-4 A-S. buyers
Yellow Cawnpore 39 3/4 A.-S. sellers } firm
Brown 35 A/S sellers

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 39 1-4 A-S buyers, firmer

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed dull. East Indian quiet. Mancheater quiet. Total Sales 4,000. Spot 5 80—3. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 15-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 600. Imports 9,000. Futures closed quiet.

Sept-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
5·71	5·74	5·75
+2	+2	+1
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·77	5·79	5·80
+2	+2	+2
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
5·82	5·83	5·83
+2	+3	+2

NEW YORK—Closed.
Do do on Monday.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	1,000,000
Stock in London	223,000
Total visible supply.....	1,930,000 +10,000
Total visible supply East Indian.....	172,000
Quantity in sight.....	13,5,0,000 +100,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 2nd Sept. 1905:—

Cotton.....	174 bales.
Wheat.....	9,916 owts.
Linseed	1,453 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard.....	253 do
Gingellyseed	nil
Poppyseed	„ do
Groundnuts.....	33 do
Castorseed	3,371 do
Rice	37 do
Myrabollams	nil
Cottonseed	3,581 do
Mowrasseed.....	1,201 do
Gram.....	280 do
Joowar	11,117 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, SEPT. 4.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.		...	1s. 4 7-32 d.
Bank Demand		...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.		...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. 6 do.	do.	...	1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	...	169 3-4
Marks 3 do.	do.	...	171
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		...	139 3 4
Shanghai 30	do.	...	194
Japan 30	do.	...	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet,

Cash	99·4
1st Settlement 2nd October	99·4

Money Market. Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 9th March		2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 10th August	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 17th do.	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4	do.

SEEDS,

LINSEED.—Tone steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	7	0	0
Forward Suttah Sept.... ...	7	3	0

RAPESEED.—Tone dull.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6	5	0
Yellow Guzarat. Ready ...	7	0	0

POPPYSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	7	0	0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	30	8	0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone firm, few sellers.

Howree Khandeish ...	40	0	0
15 per cent Mixed	38	0	0
25 per cent do.	37	0	0
50 per cent do.	35	8	0

WHEAT—Tone firm.

White Delhi ready	4	15	0
White Delhi April-May... ...	5	3	0
White Pissi Ready	32	8	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone quite but steady.
Estimated sales..... bales 4,000
Imports..... Nil

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·73	5·75	5·76
+1	+1	+1
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·78	5·79	5·81
+1	+1	+1
Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
5·83	5·84	5·84
+1	+1	+1

COTTON.—The market is very steady and prices of new crops have advanced, but business passing is very limited, both in ready and forward delivery. The "Satta" bazaar prices close as follows:—

Bengals Fully Good Jan.....	Rs. 263
Broach M.-G. Good March.....	„ 255 1-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending the 1st September as compared with the statement of the 25th Aug. 1:—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 25. Rs.	Sept. 1. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	87,00,000	87,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office....	65,45,872	55,50,832
Public Deposits at Branches	35,42,511	38,05,619
Other Deposits	6,45,33,116	6,44,74,697
Post Bills.....	14,901	14,901
Sundries.....	16 02,688	18,24,297
Rs.	9,29,44,838	9,41,70,376
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	1,08,01,916	1,14,12,919
Other authorised Securities	27,14,689	23,30,447
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities.....	83,68,888	73,99,472
Loans do. do. do.	1,53,30,330	1,55 99 677
Bills discounted and purchased....	2,09,33,613	2,64,55 318
Dead Stock.....	2,85,083	2,85,083
Stamps and Stationery.....	3,153	3,152
Balances with other Banks	11,24,177	10,24,827
Sundries	71,721	96,753
Cash	2,73,15,439	2,60,52,733
	9,29,44,803	9,41,70,376

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WALDEGRAVE—August 29, at Nathia Gali, the wife of the Hon'ble M Waldegrave, of a son.

DEATH.

YOUNG—August 26, at Kasauli, Douglas Herbert, the infant son of Conductor I W L and Mrs Young, S T Corps, of pneumonia.

KEMP'S CARLSAL

is Effervescing Carlsbad Salts.

Professor Gottl analysed the famous waters of Carlsbad, and wrote a formula, and we make it and put it up into bottles.

It is highly recommended for such complaints as Gout, Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Constipation, and in cases where Uric Acid abound.

It will assist you to take a happier, more rosy view of life, and will better enable you to bear stress of business and domestic worries. In a word it will rejuvenate you.

It is sold in bottles, and the price is Rs. 1 8.

KEMP & CO., LD.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m, Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, 3-22m., 3-23a. Low water, 9-9m., 9 39a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust 4 p.m.
Rovers Football Tournament.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona Gymkhana, at Poona.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. Nera will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 12-30 p. m. on Thursday the 7th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

FINED FOR A NIGLIGENT ACT.—Yesterday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Karsandas Ghabildas Third Presidency Magistrate fined Hussanali Moola Abdulali, a Borah Bangi in a mosque, Rs. 15 for placing his eighteen years old son in a public conveyance, knowing him to be suffering from plague and not disclosing the fact to the hackney victoria-driver, when taking him to the G. T. Hospital. The accused admitted the offence and in defence pleaded ignorance that the plague could be infectious. Inspector Morris prosecuted.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Surjant, V.D. and Officers, the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m. this evening.

A Summer Idyl	Hiawatha	.....	Maret
Overture	Hungarian	.....	Keler Bela
Selection.....	Il Bravo.....	.....	Mercadante
Valse	Love Me.....	.....	Coward
Reminiscences of All Nations		.....	Godfrey
American Sketch ...	By the Swanee River ...		Mydleton

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Haji Dada Aba, a Mahomedan cloth Merchant, has reported to the Police that his shop in Abdool Rahiman Street, was broken into during Saturday night and currency notes and cash and sixteen gold bangles in all property collectively valued at Rs. 1 959 were stolen. The entrance into the shop was effected by removing an iron bar of a window facing a sweeper's passage and unbolting an inner door. The matter is being investigated by the police. The place was visited by the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN J. BULLOCK.—We regret to announce the death from acute dysentery of Capt. J. Bullock R. N. R. of s. s. Rajah of the Asiatic S. N. Company which occurred yesterday at noon at the St. George's Hospital. Captain Bullock served the Company for over 30 years and was the Commodore of the Asiatic Co's fleet. He was well known both here and in Calcutta, and was very much liked by all who came in contact with him. The flag on the Company's offices as well as that on the steamer Rajah, now lying in port, was hoisted half mast high as a mark of respect to the deceased. The funeral will take place this morning at the Sewri Cemetery at 6 30 a.m. He leaves behind a widow and a boy both of whom are in England.

SPORTING NOTES.

THE return cricket match between the Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas, which commenced at Poona yesterday, is attracting a good deal of interest in cricket circles, as on the form shown with bat and ball by the members of both teams will depend to a great extent the composition of the Presidency XI. The Bombay XI is unfortunately not a representative one in the absence of Messrs. Cheetham, Powell, and Ainsworth and for its attack has to depend on Messrs. Stileman, Kiddle, Hogg, Beaumont, and Pegg only one of whom has bowled regularly for the first eleven this season. Mr. Pegg is not a local player being stationed at Thana. He has some reputation as a medium pace bowler, and last year at Ahmedabad did considerable execution with the ball against the various Guzerat teams that play the Ahmedabad Gymkhana. The Poona team on paper is a very much stronger one than that which did duty in the first match at Bombay, Captain J. G. Greig, Captain Hon. W. G. S. Cadogan, Major G. A. Leslie, and Lieut. A. D. Tillard playing instead of Messrs. J. O. Airy, C. W. Lyon, Winterbottom and Captains Bayford and Gray, changes which considerably strengthen the side.

P. K. Telang, the Hindu Jessop, made his first score of three figures this season in the match last Saturday against the Government Telegraph C. C.

H. E. Stanger-Leathes, the old Sherburnian, who as a bowler it is thought may be useful to the Presidency assisted the Poona Gymkhana against the Elphinstone C. C. on last Friday and Saturday, but only took three wickets and scored 10 and 1 Captain M. O. Clarke made 90 for Poona in the second innings which is the best performance recorded by a Poona batsman so far this season. The match ended in a draw in favour of the Poona Gymkhana. an excellent result considering that the Elphinstone team included Meherhomji Daruwalla, Raja, R. Mody, Lala and Umrigar who have all at one time or other played for the Parsees against the Presidency.

OWING to a lack of vacancies, no officers belonging to British units can at present be appointed to the Indian Army by supplementary selection, but applications of candidates will be recorded for consideration at the earliest possible opportunity. It is probable that vacancies will be available between January and April next year.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, presided at a sitting of the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday; and a case of murder, in which Hurjivan Sunderji and Hurjivan Madhowji were indicted, was called on for trial.

ALLEGED MURDER IN KHOJA STREET.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, who appeared to defend the accused in the case, asked for his Lordship's ruling on one of the charges before the trial commenced: The original charge against the two accused was that of murder; but the Clerk of the Crown had added a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, which, the learned counsel said, was bad in law. The charge was that the accused used violence to one Bapulal Bhogabhai, which induced the latter to jump out of the window of a house in Khoja Street. If so, said the learned counsel, it was the act of the deceased himself, and not of the accused. In one part of the charges it was said the deceased fell out of the window, and in another that he was thrown out of the window. If the deceased himself jumped out of the window, because the accused used some violence to him, the act was done by the deceased himself.

The Advocate General said he was not able to decide at this stage whether he would proceed with the charge or not. He would see how the case developed as the evidence was gone into.

Mr. Wadia assented to the course proposed; and the trial proceeded.

The two accused were then formally indicted for murder by causing the death of Bapulal Bhogabhai by throwing him out of a window of the second storey of a house in Khoja Street; and for culpable homicide not amounting to murder in that, they used such threats as to cause Bapulal to be in apprehension of violence in consequence of which, he jumped out or threw himself out of a window of the house in Khoja Street. Accused were further charged with voluntarily causing hurt to Bapulal; and with voluntarily causing hurt to him for the purpose of extorting a security from Bapulal. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, with Mr. Lang, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Rustom Wadia for the defence. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY,

Mr. William H. Sharp Foreman.
Mr. Rustom N. Vachagandy, Mr. F. B. Stratton,
Mr. Kenneth McIver, Mr. F. P. B. Wood,
Mr. Harishandra P. Pitale, Mr. R. H. Gabagan,
Mr. F. W. Chanter
Mr. Mortimer I. Ker.

The Advocate General in opening the case, said the circumstances of it were very peculiar. It appeared that on the night of the 27th June last, the two accused were occupying a room on the second floor of a house in Khoja Street, and some time after 9 o'clock on that evening the people in Khoja Street round about the house in which the accused were saw the body of the deceased Bapulal fall out of a window of that house. Bapulal fell down on to the road from a height of thirty feet and sustained severe injuries on the back and limbs. He was taken to hospital and died there on the 3rd July. Immediately after the fall Bapulal stated to persons, who were present that he had been thrown out by two persons, who were above and who were the two accused. The latter came down shortly afterwards. Counsel would not confidently state whether the by-standers would be able to say that they saw the accused throw the man out of the window, but that was the inference that suggested itself from the fact that soon after the fall, when he was in great pain, the deceased said that the accused had thrown him out. Now the jury would ask what motive the accused could have had for causing any injury to the deceased? The relationship between the deceased and the accused went back some distance. The first accused Hurjivan Soonderji, and the deceased Bapulal were two out of the three executors of the will of a Hindu lady, named Gomtibai, who left a house and certain movable property. The will was proved by three executors. The third executor was now dead. It appeared that in the year 1901, the deceased brought a suit in the High Court against the first accused for administration of the estate of Gomtibai, alleging that the first accused was making away with the movable property of Gomtibai and that he had improperly entered into a contract for the sale of her house. After filing the suit, the deceased applied in this Court for an injunction restraining the first accused from dealing with the property, and also for the appointment of a receiver. Upon that application an injunction was granted against the first accused, and Mr. N. C. Macleod was appointed receiver to take charge of the property. Eventually a consent decree was passed in the suit to which the first accused consented on the 3rd March 1903, and by which it was provided that, after certain costs and expenses had been paid, Mr. Macleod, as receiver, should hand over to the deceased and the first accused jointly the balance in his hand which was to be applied primarily in performance of the funeral ceremonies of Gomtibai and afterwards in the discharge of some charitable bequests made by her. Counsel said he would be able to show that, on the 21st December 1903, Mr. Macleod had paid the deceased and the first accused jointly Rs. 2 193-14 1 that three days later the deceased and the first accused deposited that sum with a shroff, named Keshavlal Bhoobhal, and that almost immediately afterwards Rs. 450 were withdrawn and debited to their names It being the sum which was provided by the consent decree to be expended on the funeral ceremonies of Gomtibai. Afterwards two other sums were drawn from the same account. At the time of the fall of the deceased from the window, there was a sum of upwards of Rs. 1 000 remaining to the credit of the deceased and the first accused in the shop of Keshavlal. Counsel could not say whether the deceased was called to the

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1905.

THE ANTI-AMERICAN BOYCOTT.

As weeks go on the Anti-American agitation in China grows apace and American correspondents in the Chinese papers are advocating retributive measures. They call upon American importers to cancel the orders they have given to Chinese merchants and to refuse to take delivery of goods on the way. Of course, the American Government brought the trouble on its subjects in the Far East by the merciless manner in which officials in the States applied the provisions of the Chinese Exclusion Laws, and the yellow man, who believes in retaliation, took most effectual measures with that object in view. The boycott has not been altogether futile. It has drawn from the President a promise that the Exclusion Laws shall not be harshly administered for the future and any discourtesy shown to Chinese persons, either labourers or of the exempt classes, by any official of the United States is to be a cause for the immediate dismissal of the offender from the service. Having extracted this promise the agitators might have been content to raise the boycott. But so far, no one seems to have taken any steps to quell or actively discourage it, with the exception of Yuan-Shi-Kai, the Viceroy of Chihli. Other provincial viceroys seem inclined to wait until the Chinese special emissary to Washington has returned and made known the result of his conference with the Immigration authorities. Whilst yet another provincial viceroy has replied to the U. S. Consul General at Canton: "The people are at liberty to deal in whatever kind of goods they like. I cannot prohibit the people in choosing not to purchase and use American goods, any more than I can order them not to do so, for I have no such power. The meetings held by the people to urge others not to purchase or use American merchandise are considered to be necessary for the protection of the interests of their own country, which is only natural. If undue force were to be used in suppressing these mass meetings, I am afraid it would only have a tendency to make matters worse, and the people might get so angry that I might not be even able to persuade them to desist."

Such attitude on the part of so eminent and powerful authority is tantamount to encouragement. But only one important official appears to have taken alarm and he finds that although the agitation was inspired by just anger at the treatment of the fellow-countrymen entering the United States, there is cause for apprehension that evil characters may take the opportunity to create disturbances and influence the ignorant masses to break the peace. Anyhow, his arguments are to be used, wherever possible, in inducing the people to exercise patience and desist from following the present unhappy policy. The most remarkable feature of the whole agitation is that it is being prosecuted on such characteristically American lines. Public meetings are held, speeches made, literature distributed and delegates elected to attend larger conventions. Young men who have received their training in American Missionary Schools have taken an important part in the public discussion, and a recent report from Haugchow states that a native evangelist was an influential speaker at a meeting held in that city. In all this method the Americans find not the least bitter part of their experiences. They, observes one, who writes of the subject in the "North China Herald," have been trained in their homeland to self rule and to the direction of public sentiment through organised bodies, these men have perpetuated their institutions on Chinese soil. Their conferences, assemblies and educational associations which are so important a part of their church polity, are a constant object lesson in democratic government to Chinese in all parts of the Empire. In their schools the American missionaries have instituted debating societies, they have encouraged among the students discussion of public questions and in this way have unconsciously inspired them with the methods of enlightened government. The teachers are the first victims of the taught. Thus has the whirligig of time brought in its revenges, and very appropriately too, for it is in "the land of the free, where a man is a man if he's willing to toil," where every man is his fellow's equal that the Chinese have been subjected to the operation of the most humiliating and even degrading disabilities.

From Shanghai the movement spread to Canton and the American merchants with the aid of the Consul General have induced the Kuangtung viceroy to express his opinion on the matter. He considers the boycott tends to impede the harmony and peace existing between the two nations and also the peace of the Kuangtung province. But says his Excellency: "After investigating the matter I find that these mass meetings and placards urging the people not to use or purchase American goods are caused by your Government passing an Exclusion Act. America and and China have been on peaceful terms for a long time, which makes it all the more unfortunate that such unpleasant things should happen." And beyond that he will say nothing and do nothing, unless it be to give them his benediction which runs thus: "Your Honourable Consul-General is an intelligent man, endowed with great commonsense, and you will acknowledge that what I have said is correct. I have heard that your Honourable Government intends to treat the Chinese labourers liberally, and as I consider your Government really illustrious I sincerely hope that when you report this matter to your Honourable Government, your Honourable Government will renew the treaty peacefully, so that the people of China will change their anger into joy, and the peace which has been in existence between the respective countries will be increased by tenfold. These are not only my wishes, but I believe it is in your heart also." And in this way the boycott comes to wear the appearance of being sanctioned if not encouraged by Chinese officialdom. The boycotted merchants are beginning to feel the effects of the action against them and the latest idea they have discussed is the desirability of calling a meeting for the purpose of adopting measures for their natural protection. It is proposed that the States should first be taught what its officers are doing at the entry ports and how they have given offence to the Chinese, and then if an amicable understanding cannot be arrived at, American importers of silks, matting, tea, etc, combine and by countermanding their orders put a lever on the Chinese merchant that will cause him to alter his tactics and bring to an end a movement which has now assumed extensive proportions and which cannot be without ill effects on trade on both sides of the Pacific.

DRAINING THE PONTINE MARSHES.

In an account of the work done and left undone in the Pontine Marshes, in a Continental sheet we read that it is now at last probable that Major von Donath's scheme for the draining of that region will at last be realised. The German Major's plan, thought out as long ago as 1835, is a comprehensive one. He decided that it was best to face the problem from its beginning at the eastern boundary of the marshes in the Lepino hills. To start the drainage the River Listo must be diverted into another channel which would conduct it straight to the sea through a certain chain of sand hills. Another river, the Amasno has to be regulated so that it can steadily and rapidly drain off the surplus water. The scheme includes the establishment on the hills of 1,000 cisterns to catch the rain-water, and thence allow it to infiltrate the land within bounds. The hills are to be reafforested with plantations of "Opuntio." Next the low lands are to be provided with dams and pumped dry, and the canals and river beds are to be kept free from weeds, so that they can do the drainage work expected of them. All this is to be carried out on the most modern scientific principles; and it is satisfactory to hear that Major von Donath has interested a number of German capitalists and companies in the plan, and it is said that a capital of £3,500,000 has been underwritten for the work. The Major is sanguine that the swampy region stretching from Nettuno to Terracina can be reclaimed and brought back to its cultivated condition of 2,000 years ago when the Volsci flourished there, peopling its thirty-three towns. The reason adduced for its present melancholy character is to be found chiefly in the geological formation of the district; the slope of the land is so slight that any increase of the sand dunes at the coast throws back the surface and all other moisture and drainage on the lower lying tracts near the hills. The streams and canals have more to do than they can accomplish and the luxuriant growth of water-weeds, which is inevitable, cannot be checked by the sparse population of the district who are kept low by the malaria incurred by any prolonged or even short stay there. The free peasant farmer class who dwelt in the region and kept the drainage in hand decayed during the last centuries of the Roman sway, and the land gradually returned to its pristine swampy condition. Julius Cæsar meant to conquer these marshes by diverting the Tiber towards Terracina, trusting that the alluvial deposits of the river would raise their level. Pope after pope has planned the drainage of the marshes under their control, and several did something towards the work, but want of enterprise on the part of both the Government and the large landholders always interfered. In 1766 the whole place was under water, and fishing took the place of any attempt at farming. Twelve years later, Pope Pius VI, set about really draining the land, and cut a canal along the Appian Way, at which 8,000 labourers were employed, but, though he attempted, he did not succeed in regulating the three misdirected rivers, the Listo, the Affente and the Amarzeno. In spite of his having spent eight and a quarter million francs on the canal and on roads, the work was incomplete, and the malaria was as murderous as ever. Even the labourers flee from the place in June, taking refuge in the mountains from the dreaded fever. The buffalo is the only animal that enjoys life on the submerged land during the rainy season. He is indigenous to it and is employed in clearing the channels of the weeds that choke them. If Major von Donath succeeds in carrying out his scheme of drainage on the Pontine Marshes, Italy will owe him a vast debt of gratitude.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF PERSIAN OIL-FIELDS.

THE American Consul at Smyrna has prepared an interesting report on the oilfields of Persia, in which he says there appears to be a rather broad petroliferous belt extending in a north-west-south-east direction from Kurdistan down through Mesopotamia, ancient Assyria, and Chaldea and the adjoining portions of Persia to the Persian Gulf. There are many indications that this belt is prolonged to the east, passing through Baluchistan into India. In the Persian section the surface indications are excellent. Bitumen is of frequent occurrence. Crude petroleum often oozes from the ground and on certain streams layers of oil are encountered several inches thick. The natives often dip easily from the surface of these streams the oil which they require for use as a combustible or as an illuminant. English capitalists in recent years have made several attempts to develope the Persian oilfields. The first borings at Kasr-i-Shirin proved successful, and at the close of 1903 two gushers were in active operation, oil having been reached at depths varying from 200 to 300 feet. The fact that productive oil strata can be easily tapped at that point having been settled, attention has been directed during the past year to the question of constructing a pipe line to Mohammerah and to the possibilities of reaching the oil strata nearer the sea. It has been decided to begin boring operations in the territory not far from Ahwaz, on the Karum River, whither light craft easily mount from the seaport of Mohammerah. Should the drilling in these lowlands during the present season, says the Consul, be followed by successful results the problem of the oil industry in that section of Persia will be satisfactorily solved. Difficulties unforseen at the time of the survey throw doubt upon the easy construction and maintenance of the projected pipe line through Turistan. The natural route for the pipe line from Kasr-i-Shirin is down the easy incline to Bagdad, distant in a straight line 110 miles to the south-west. The difficulties inherent in dealing with the administration of a second Oriental country have deterred the owner of the concession from seeking an outlet through Turkish territory. Much delay and annoyance were, in fact, experienced in effecting the transit through Turkey, via Basrah, Bagdad and Khanikin, of the machinery requisite for the pioneer borings at Kasr-i-Shirin. It has been likewise felt desirable to plan for a pipe system which would serve the supposed oil-bearing regions between Kasr-i-Shirin and Ahwaz. The report is concluded with a statement of "the main facts in evidence at this time" which are as follows: "First, oil, flowing abundantly, has been reached by drilling to a depth of not over 300 feet at an elevation of 1,625 feet above the sea and at a distance of 360 miles from tide water; second, English capital is actively engaged in prospecting for similar wells nearer to the sea coast, but has completed all the preliminaries for the construction of a pipe line to the more distant flowing wells, if necessary."

THE POWERS OF MAMLATDARS.

THE "Bombay Government Gazettee" of yesterday consists of the details of Bill IV of 1905 of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay. It is a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the powers and procedure of Mamlatdars' Courts and is applicable to the whole of the Presidency with the exception of Bombay City and Aden. The Act is brought forward over the signature of the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton and aims at a complete revision of the work of these Courts. The old Act of 1876 is repealed by the second clause. The remaining clauses serve to give a clearer definition of the powers of Mamlatdars, stating in greater detail the procedure to be followed in the hearing of plaints. One clause limits the jurisdiction of the Courts to the case of agricultural lands, and the same clause saves former owners and their representatives from liability to ejectment jurisdiction on the determination of a tenancy or other right. This is propo ed because it has been found that the Act has been largely used for collecting debts from mortgagors and debtors. The whole tenor of the Act is to improve and protect the position of the agriculturist and is of a nature that should meet with general approval.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Oriental, with the outward mails of the 25th ultimo, left Aden at 11 p.m. on September 4, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Tsar, while telegraphing to General Linievitch, the news of peace states that the army is in a position to inflict defeat on the Japanese. The Mikado has tendered his thanks to President Roosevelt for his efforts to secure peace.

THE rebellion in German East Africa is assuming alarming proportions. Several more Europeans have been murdered.

THE Channel Squadron has been most cordially entertained by the Municipality of Dontzig.

THE French ultimatum demanding from Morocco a full apology and reparation for the imprisonment of the French Algerian subject expires to-day.

THE P. & O. s.s. "Tientsin," arrived at Hongkong on the afternoon of the September 4.

NEWS from Gyantse shows every sign of the early setting in of winter in Tibet.

LORD KITCHENER, after visiting Kulu will probably proceed to Dalhousie and Mandi.

ORDERS regarding the commencement of the work on the Kabul River railway will be issued very shortly.

THE Hon'ble Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan left Zhirat for Quetta on the 30th ultimo.

MAJOR-GENERAL DENING, Commanding the Jubbulpore Brigade, assumed command of the Mhow Division, vice Major-General O. M. Creagh, on leave on the 26th August.

ALL preparations at Ballabgarh for the camp of exercise have been suspended as the water-supply in the neighbourhood is reported as running short already.

THE death is announced of Sir Mansinghji, Sursinghji, K.C.S.I., Thakore Saheb of Palitana. His Highness was born in 1863 and succeeded to the gadi on the 24th November 1885.

THE eighty-first birthday of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was celebrated in Bombay last evening. The gathering was very large the hall of the Framji Cawasji Institute being filled to its utmost capacity. Resolutions offering congratulations to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji praying for his success at the coming General Elections and thanking heartily the electors of North Lambeth were adopted.

"UNITED INDIA" writes:—The "Bombay Gazette" publishes an amusing article in its issue of the 26th instant, on the subject of "Princes and Privations," But our contemporary deals exclusively with the privations of those Anglo-Indians who are concerned with the cost of dress which they should wear on the occasion of the Royal visit. The "Gazette" has nothing to say of the "privations" of the Princes, of the Zemindars, and of the rest of the Indian communities who are called upon to pay on all conceivable occasions. Will the "Gazette" have the patience to revise its files to find out how often during Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty, the Princes, the Zemindars, and the Merchants have been directly and indirectly forced to "pay" by means of subscriptions and otherwise? Does the "Gazette" claim access to the Foreign Office files among which are found copies of mandates for the above to "pay." The "privations of the Anglo-Indian who is called upon to spend a fraction of the wealth he has amassed in this country are only nominal when compared with the torture, physical and mental, to which Indians should submit themselves, firstly to make an exhibition of their loyalty, and secondly to escape the frowns of official magnates.

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY TOURISTS.

WITH so many facilities for easy and rapid travelling by road, rail, and water, everybody goes holiday-making nowadays; even the hoppickers, on their annual outing, are provided with special trains at nominal fares, so as to save the poor things the fatigue of a day's walk into the country. In the days of our great grandfathers, however, annual vacations were practically unknown; only the well-to-do leisured classes could afford to go away from home for a few weeks in the summer, so that tourists were few and far between. Whether they travelled by coach or walked, they found the roads to be execrably bad and unsafe, and accommodation for tourists and refreshment by the way left much to be desired.

Our conceptions of holiday-touring have in every way been completely altered since the Rev. Richard Warner, of Bath, paid two visits to Wales. In an old volume of more than 600 pages, Mr. Warner has left on record an interesting and entertaining series of letters, giving a detailed account of A Walk Through Wales, in August, 1797, occupying eighteen days, the distance covered being 462 miles; and A Second Walk Through Wales, in August and September, 1798, when it took about six weeks to cover over 700 miles. On the first journey Mr. Warner had one companion, on the second two, because, as he was careful to explain, even a journey to the stars without society would be but a dull kind of expedition. We are all familiar with the universal complaints about the costumes which Englishmen adopt when they go on their holidays. The failing is one which certainly goes back at least as far as Mr. Warner's day. Of course, Saratoga trunks, portmanteaus, hat-boxes, and elaborately-fitted dressing cases were out of the question for a walking tour; indeed, there were no such encumbrances as overcoats and umbrellas for protection against the weather. Our pedestrains managed to rig themselves out in the most outrageous fashion, the companion having two enormous pockets added to his coat, while Mr. Warner had "a neglected Spencer, which, though somewhat threadbare and rusty, may still make a respectable figure in North Wales," fitted with a sportsman's pocket, sweeping right round from one side to the other, and into these additions they crammed all their luggage for the trip! Over and over again Mr. Warner refers to the ludicrous picture they presented, and he confesses that he was not surprised that the party were at various times regarded as footpads, goal birds, militiamen, travelling robbers, French prisoners, etc, they found on arrival at Welshpool that the assizes were on, so they hurried through the town, because, recognising their suspicious appearance, they feared being arrested under the Vagrant Act. The assizes were also on when they reached Brecon, in similar plight.

Hoping to reach the Angel Inn without being noticed, we accelerated our pace, when, just as we were in view of our place of refuge, fortune (as if determined to mortify our vanity) ordered it so that the judges should issue forth from the very house to which we were going, with their long train of attendants, javelin-man trumpeters, pages, etc., etc. Our sudden surprise, and consciousness of not being very respectable figures (for we were once more wet through), gave a certain sheepishness to our appearance that drew some looks of curious inquiry from their lordships. The gentlemen of the long gown, too, mechanically put their hands to their pockets to secure their fees, and the eager gaze of the tipstaves betrayed their expectation of a job.

At the Castle Inn, Wigmore, the silver spoons, etc., were removed from the corner-cupboard on the arrival of the disreputable-looking travellers, and it was with great difficulty they succeeded in getting refreshment and accommodation for the night.

But the tourists made light of all the inconveniences arising from their comical appearance; they were bent on enjoying themselves in all circumstances. Being simple country folk, who do not seem to have done much before in the way of travelling, everything they saw, did, or heard, afforded them infinite pleasure. Every brook was an Alpine river or torrent; all the waterfalls were stupendous cataracts, awful spectacles, and so forth: even the little Elan brook, now the Birmingham reservoir, had its profound gulfs rendered dark and horrible by huge excavations of rock, and when in flood, after rain, its fury must be terrible." Mountains were mountains in those days for some of them rose abruptly to the height of 700 or 800 feet, and the precipices, of course were frightful to behold. A few pages are devoted to the truly astonishing and tremendous scenery," the awful scene and the horrors of the Devil's Bridge, near Aberystwyth. Yet, notwithstanding what to the pampered and unobservant twentieth-century tourist, may seem to be highly-coloured and exaggerated language, there is throughout a delightfully genuine simplicity, which adds a charm to the narrative of the reverend pedestrain, who was evidently a widely-read classical scholar and a learned antiquary.

We can quite understand men of our own generation taking a pleasure in walking along the well-kept highways of the present day, but our modern walking parson, the Rev. Arthur Cooper, has surely never traversed, here or on the Continent, anything like the Welsh roads of more than a century ago. As the travellers proceeded northward from Brecon, "the roads became more rocky, unequal, and abominable," rain—and it seemed to be raining almost daily—"filling up the numberless inequalities with which these stony ways abound. We continually plunged into pools of mud, and stumbled over rocky fragments, alternately hazarding the pains of suffocation and the fracture of our limbs." On arriving at Rhayader, Mr. Warner wrote: "Along walk through execrable roads has almost deprived me of the faculty of locomotion. Between Llanwynach and Welshpool the tourists walked along the canal side, "which only increased the distance one mile, and relieved us from floundering through a Shropshire turnpike road, of all public ways the most abominable." Mr. Warner, however, did not seem to favour the idea of making great improvements in the highways for he somewhat scornfully refers to "the turnpike roads, those means of communication, and, I may add, of corruption also." He explains that though these accommodations of ease may be desirable to the lazy traveller, they will subtract much from the pleasure of the speculative one . . . for he is not so much in pursuit of natural curiosities as of moral singularities, original manners, ancient customs, local traditions, and national prejudices, which gradually fade away and disappear, when an intercourse, with other countries becomes easy or common." These are points which the rapid-travelling tourists of today may well ponder over, as they observe the dull uniformity which is rapidly becoming universal.

To the luxurious holiday-makers of 1905 the hotel and lodging accommodation of 1797-8 would, of course, be simply impossible. Mr. Warner, however, was evidently charmed with his experience, and decided that Welsh inns were superior to the English ones for the traveller.

In the former he is received with an alacrity, and attended with a cheerfulness, that really transfers the obligation from the host to the traveller. In the latter he discerns the curl of contempt in every face, the contagion of pride seems to ramify through all departments of the household, and descends from the master to the lowest menial attached to his establishment; the waiter, when by accident he answers your bell, does it in a manner as if he were conferring an honour by his attention; and the boojack himself looks as if he thought he degraded his office by taking charge of your shoes.

For all this, the Welsh inns were very far from being models of perfection. A few, no doubt, were comparatively good for those faraway days, but the general run of them must have been poor indeed. On arrival at Conway Mr Warner wrote:—

"No man can justly estimate the value of a good bed unless he have experienced the discomfort of a very bad one. C——and I were alive to this enjoyment last night, for during the preceding 100 miles our nocturnal accommodation has been far from tolerable. This circumstance, indeed, is the only drawback on the pleasure of a Welsh tour; if the country could boast good beds, Wales would be a paradise.

(Concluded on page 6.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

THE TSAR'S OPINION.

Settlement of the Last Point.

TREATY OF PEACE TO BE SIGNED.

PLENIPOTENTIARIES START HOME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The treaty of peace will be signed at Portsmouth at five o'clock this afternoon. It is to be ratified in fifty days.

The Japanese plenipotentiaries expect to leave Portsmouth to-morrow and the Russian on Wednesday.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The Tsar telegraphed to General Linievitch on the 1st instant, notifying the conclusion of the negotiations for peace. Our Army, he said, is now prepared to inflict an important defeat on the enemy, but duty to my conscience and my people commands me not to expose the Army to fresh and endless horrors of war for the sake of half of a remote island.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The Tsar in his telegram to General Linievitch says Japan yielded all the Russian conditions.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

A despatch from Portsmouth says that the last disputed point has been arranged. Both parties agree not to fortify Sakhalin or La Perouse Straits.

The Mikado, replying to President Roosevelt's congratulations warmly thanks him for his unremitting efforts in the interests of peace and says he greatly appreciated the part he has taken in the establishment of peace so essential to the welfare of the Far East.

MR. ASQUITH ON THE JAPANESE TREATY.

Liberal Approval.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

Mr. Asquith at Abercairney speaking in the name of the Liberals said the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was entirely approved of by the people of Great Britain and had become part of our policy.

THE POTEMKIN'S CREW.

Return to Russia.

Several of the Potemkin's crew are leaving Roumania voluntarily for Russia. The Russian Consulate assured them they would encounter no harm, the Tsar having pardoned the mutineers of the Potemkin.

RUSSIA'S COMING FLEET.

A CORRESPONDENT of the 'Times" writes :—

"The Imperial Russian Technical Society, in its naval section has completed a careful investigation of the question whether it were possible to construct the new Russian fleet in the native yards without having recourse to any assistance abroad. After circularising all the home yards on the subject and working out their replies, the society has been able to answer the question in the affirmative. The results obtained are briefly as follows :—

"In five years' time the Baltic Works can build eight fast-class cruisers, and the Galerny Island and New Admiralty yards 12 first-class battleships, Kronstadt, with its Peter Dock, is in a position to construct armoured cruisers of the improved 'Bayan" type and seagoing gunboats or torpedo transports. Torpedo cruisers and submersibles may be ordered of the Neva Works and of Lange's works in Riga. Seagoing torpedo boats (including destroyers) and coast defence torpedo-boats can be successfully built in the small shipbuilding yards of Finland, Riga, Revel, and Libava which may also take in hand the construction of part of the torpedo transports or storeships required. The Putilov Works can complete in the same period four cruisers of the "Bayan" type and a number of torpedo-boats and gunboats. As to the works in the south of Russia, it is estimated that Nikolaieff and Sebastopol can complete four battleships, four cruisers of the "Bayan" type, and some torpedo-boats. The data collected on the shipbuilding capacity of the country show that hulls (i.e. without armour, artillery, or torpedo equipment) may be turned out at the following rates in periods of three, five, and ten years ;—(1) Battleships of 20,000 tons displacement, 8, 13, 29 ; (2) first-class armoured cruisers of 15,000 tons displacement 0, 1 10 ; (3) first-class cruisers of 9,000 tons displacement, 4, 9 22 ; (4) second-class cruisers of 5,000 tons displacement, 4, 6, 18 ; (5) torpedo cruisers (destroyers) sea-going torpedo-boats, and coast defence torpedo craft, 89, 192, 473 ; (6) submersibles, 60, 118, 288 ; (7) torpedo storeships, 4, 12 35 ; (8) sea-going gunboats 7, 17, 49 ; (9) river gun-boats 88, 155, 310 ; (10) launches 10 to 40 tons, 1.0 300,823. The above figures although probably rather exaggerated in themselves, and still less capable of being regarded as a programme of the coming construction will no doubt, be of interest as affording a glimpse of Russia's naval policy. The building of a number of battleships is a matter of course, if Russia is to have a fleet at all ; but the small number of cruisers is significant. It would look as if her naval authorities had quite given up the idea of sweeping the enemy's merchantmen off the seas. The figures for torpedo craft are quite up to the proportion in Japan's first (1895) programme, which contained 100 torpedo-boats (destroyers and first, second, and third class torpedo-boats) to four battleships. The number of submersibles, a class of vessel very much fancied in Russian naval circles, and one in whose construction and improvement Russian engineers have participated (Drzewowski, Bubnov, Krylov) is also striking. River gunboats can only mean service in the rivers of the Far East, as Russia's own rivers are inaccessible to an enemy except the Amur."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SHAH AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Dines with the Tsar.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

A banquet was given to the Shah last night at Peterhof. The Tsar in his toast expressed his desire [to demonstrate personally his pleasure at renewing the assurances of friendship and best wishes for the prosperity of Persia.

The Shah replied profoundly thanking the Tsar for his cordial reception and drank to the prosperity and greatness of the Tsar.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental, with the English mails of 25th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 11 p.m., yesterday and the steamer Britannia for Colombo and Australia at midnight yesterday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FESTIVITIES AT DANTZIG.

Entertainment by the Municipality.

LONDON, SEPT. 4

The Municipality and merchants of Dantzig last evening entertained the Admirals and Senior Officers of the British Channel fleet at a banquet. The Military Commandant, the Civil Governor, the burgomaster and other notabilities were present and the proceedings were of a most cordial nature.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Ultimatum Expires To-day.

The French ultimatum to the Sultan of Morocco expires on the 5th September.

THE EAST AFRICA REBELLION.

More Europeans Murdered.

Official despatches received in Berlin show that the rebellion in East Africa is becoming formidable and spreading in districts which were hitherto regarded as loyal. Caravans en route to the great lakes have been attacked and Europeans in the river Ruaha region have been murdered.

BOMB OUTRAGE AT BARCELONA.

Many Casualties.

Two people have been killed and twenty injured by a bomb explosion in a crowded promenade at Barcelona.

FIRE AT ADRIANOPLE.

Great Damage.

A fire at Adrianople has destroyed the Greek, Armenian, Bulgarian and Jewish quarters. There are several victims.

THE CALCUTTA FORGERY CASE.

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 4.

Sarat Chunder Dass and Soshi Bhusan Chuckerbutty, the former being already concerned in another sensational forgery case, were charged to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate with forging four Government promisory notes of the total value of a lakh of rupees and cheating the Allahabad bank in respect of Rs. 80,000. The case is a sequel of a case decided in the Sessions twelve months ago, when a Brahmin was sentenced to five years' imprisonment on a similar charge. The evidence given to-day was of a mysteriously sensational character. Other startling disclosures are expected, Sarat Chunder Dass as in the other forgery case having been made an approver.

SEIZURE OF KINGFISHERS' SKINS.

CONTRABAND EXPORT TO CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 4.

Eighteen cases of kingfishers' skins have been seized on Board the Catherine Apcar. The goods were shipped as medicine and tobacco, and the seizure was the result of long and careful surveillance by the Customs officer who detected the contraband. Bird skins of this description are valuable in China where they are in great and constant demand. Their export was forbidden by the Government of India several years ago because of cruelty involved in its trade,

SYMPATHY FOR LORD CURZON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, SEPT. 4.

The following telegram dated 2nd September 1905 has been addressed by the Secretary, Kolar Gold fields Mining Board, Oorgaum, to H. E. Lord Curzon: —At their monthly meeting, held yesterday, the Kolar Gold field mining Board passed a resolution recording their deep regret at your resignation of the Viceroyalty of India and their grateful appreciation of the kindly interest you have manifested in the industry they represent."

Telegrams in some what similar strain have also been addressed by (1) Sirdar Sundor Singh Secretary, Khalsa College ; (2)K. B., Ghulam Mohamed Hasan Khan, Hon. Secrerary Jamma Masjid, Delhi, and (3) Secretar Anjuman-i-Khademal Islam, Calcatta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

SIMLA, SEPT. 4.

Major Rowe of the 83rd Light Infantry is appointed offg. Recruiting Staff officer for the Madrasi Musalmans vice Captain Nethersole of the 77th Moplahs whose tenure has expired.

Lt. Colonel Atkinson, Indian Army is permitted to reside in India.

Lieut Campbell, Scottish Rifles, is posted to the Northern Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

The Army Council have on reconsideration decided to retain the title of Brigadier-General instead of Brigadier as previously announced.

Brevet Colonel H. Clarke R. E. will be placed on retired pay on 17th September next.

Capt Bailey 12th Lancers has been appointed Adjutant and Quarter Master of the Cavalry School Netheravon.

The following officers of Royal Engineers have been placed under orders for duty in India :—Lieutenant Colonel N. R. Gale, Majors A. R. Reynolds and H. H. Powell and Captain F. P. Rundle, embarking in October and November next, Major R. T. R. Laurence, Captains R. G. Earle B. J. Haslam and W. H. Jones and Lieutenants P. W. L. B. Smith, T. C. Keeper. E. P. C. Breton, R. N. Bocquet, E. H. Kelly, O. D. W. Bamberger embarking in February next.

The undermentioned officers of the Army Veterinary Department proceed to England on relief—Captains A. E. Clarke, G. Conder, A. J. Williams H. M. Durant and R. F. St. G. Houston.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

ROVERS' ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENT.

(FIRST ROUND.)

R. F. A. AHMEDNAGAR vs. ROYAL SCOTS.

THE third game in the first round of the Rovers' Association Tournament, last evening, between the Royal Field Artillery from Ahmednagar and the Royal Scots from Kamptee resulted in a win for the Royal Scots by two goals to one.

The Royal Scots, it will be remembered, were knocked out in the first round last year by the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders who beat them by two goals to nil. The R. F. A. kicked off from bandstand end. The Gunners attacked immediately and obtained a corner and afterwards their centre forward sent in a long shot which the Scots' custodian had no difficulty in negotiating. After a few minutes, play was taken to the midfield where an interruption to the game occurred, the Gunners' inside right forward being temporarily knocked out of time. On the resumption of play the Scots' forwards showing up well carried the ball to their opponents' goal when the outside left shooting wide sent it behind. The Gunners relieved the pressure temporarily, but the Scots' backs by some well placed kicks gave their forwards another opportunity, of attacking nothing, however, resulting. Continuing to press they gave the Gunners an anxious time, but the latter's backs and goal keeper were equal to all calls made on them. About ten minutes after the start the Scots' centre forward sent in a hot shot which was splendidly saved. For the next few minutes play was confined to Gunners' territory until a good kick by the centre half back changed the venue of play to midfield from whence the ball was carried to the Scots' goal, the centre forward sending in a shot which went wide. The Scots reasserted themselves after this and had two opportunities of scoring, but on each occasion the shot went wide. A free kick for off side was awarded the Scots, but nothing came of it. A mis-kick by the Gunners' left back at this stage placed their goal in jeopardy, but the danger was averted by the ball going behind. For the next few minutes the ball was rarely ever out of Gunners' territory, but the defence of the latter's backs was proof against all attacks. The Scots outside right sent in a hot shot which the Gunners' right back deflected conceding a corner, which, however, although well centred resulted in nothing. At this stage the Gunners showing capital combination carried the ball down the field to their opponents' goal where the centre forward receiving a pass sent in a shot which completely beat the Scots' goalkeeper. The Scots' attacked hotly, but the Gunners were now holding them better and half time was piped, the score being as follows :—

R F A Ahmednagar... ..... I Goal
Royal Scots.....w..... nil

Resuming after half time the Royal Scots centre half sent in a long kick which the Gunners' custodian in running out to save missed the ball just bouncing over the crossbar. Continuing to press, the Scots had another opportunity of scoring a few seconds later, the outside right forward sending in a shot which just went wide. A free kick to the Scots for a foul shortly after went behind. Since the resumption of play the Royal Scots had kept the ball almost entirely in the opponents' territory and were looking like scoring every minute. The Gunners, however, defended obstinately and warded off all attacks, two corners resulting in nothing. Shot after shot was sent in by the Scots, but the sound defence of their opponents' custodian prevented their scoring. A foul against the Scots relieved the pressure for a bit, but the Gunners profited very little, the ball being immediately returned to their territory and another corner obtained. A free kick to the Gunners enabled them to invade their opponents' territory for the second time during the half, but the Scots carried the ball back to their opponents' goal again, the centre forward sending in a stinging shot which was well fisted out. A few seconds later the inside left passed the ball to the centre forward who equalised by a splendid shot. The Scots continued to have all the best of the game and during the next few minutes obtained two corners. Just on full time the Scots who were attacking strongly obtained another goal, the inside right receiving the ball from a free kick and sending in a stinging shot which the Gunners' custodian could not reach.

Hostilities were temporarily suspended owing to an injury to one of the Gunners' forwards, the game ending a minute later and the score at full time being :—

Royal Scots ..... 2 Goals.
R. F. A, Ahmednagar ..... 1 Goal.

The following were the teams :—

R. F. A. AHMEDNAGAR.		ROYAL SCOTS.
Gr Cunan, goal-keeper.		Bryce goal-keeper
Gr Jones left	Backs	West right
Gr Bray right		Foster left
Dr Lavin right	12 Backs	Lakin left
Dr Scott centre		Finnegan centre
Gr Gibson left		Lister right
Gr Sullivan out side left	Forwards	Parkes out side left
Br Ferrier inside right		Kennaway inside left
Dr Darby centre		Jenkinson centre
Br Terry inside left		Newhiggan inside right
Br Moore out side left		Williams outside right

The game this evening will be between the Royal Field Artillery, Kirkee, and the Y. M. C. A.

GAMBLING IN THE POONA RACE TRAIN.

THIRTY-EIGHT ARRESTS.

FOR some time the Railway Police have been cognizant of the extent of gambling, which is carried on in the Poona Race Special, but were unable to find a means of capturing the culprits in the act. On Saturday, however, under the orders of Mr. T. C. Foard, Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway Police, Inspectors Jefferies, Minahan and Pett and some Native constables raided the train and effected several arrests of persons, who were alleged to be gambling. Twenty-four Mahomedans, nine Hindus and five Parsees were arrested and about Rs. 5,00) recovered from them, one individual alone, a Mahomedan having been found with Rs. 1,500 on his person. The first carriage to be entered was the one next to the rear brake into which Inspector Pett entered with a body of native police and arrested fourteen Mahomedans. At the Reversing Station at 9-12 p. m., Mr. Jefferies and Mr. Minahan with a posse of police raided the carriages The former arrested about five Parsees, and Mr. Minahan seized 17 Mahomedans, in all thirty-eight men were arrested and brought to Victoria Terminus Railway Station Police Chowkey. Some submitted to the arrest without demur while others pro ested against the right and power of the police to arrest without a proper warrant. Those who objected were handcuffed. The news of the arrests spread with great rapidity when the train arrived at the station and soon streams of carriages rolled up to the Police Chowkey bringing those who had come to help the captives under arrest. It was well into the small hours of Sunday before the last bail bond was signed for Rs. 500 each with a surety for a like amount. The accused were required to appear yesterday for trial before the First Class Magistrate of Lanowli, who is at present at Wudgaon. If he is still there they will be seriously inconvenienced in attending Court.

Inspectors Jefferies and Minahan left Bombay yesterday morning to attend the trial of the accused at Wudgaon.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 12th August 1905, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1904 of 154,755 maunds, and Rs. 21,538 in the earnings.

NOT tariff reform but motor fine tariff reform, says "Motoring Illustrated" is the domestic political question most interesting to car-owners. Motorists during the past twelve months paid £218,000 in fines alone. Nevertheless, the motorist suffers under the chronic taunt that he contributes very little to the rates.

NAGPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, SEP. 3.

THE Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller who is touring through the Chattisgarh Division with his staff will have to face some districts of the C. P. which are suffering from drought. No doubt our energetic C. C. will have ere long elaborated a scheme to meet the exigencies in case the famine and poverty of the people should claim his attention. Some districts of the C. P. promise a very good crop including Berars. The term of the Legislative Member of the Governor-General's Council, of the Hon'ble Mr. B. K. Bose C. I. E. expires next month, and there is a lot of discussion and speculation already as regards the fortunate person on whom the choice of the Local Government will fall to fill up the vacancy. Several names are freely and openly mentioned, and the odds and qualifications of the respective candidates are discussed with vehemence and excitement unprecedented on these occasions. At any rate this shows that the educated classes of the Province are realizing the importance of the boon conferred by the Government and taking more and more interest in the Political affairs of the Province. Of the names that are freely talked about for the appointment in the Council are those of Messrs. Kapadia, and Mullalbrao, Pleaders from Berars, of Messrs. G. M. Chitnavis (this gentleman has already filled up the vacancy twice) M. B. Dadabbov, Barrister, from Nagpore and Mr. Waman Rao Kolhaludpur, the late Judge of the Small Causes Court, Nagpore, and Messrs Ghose and Choudrie, pleaders from Jabalpore and Hoshangabad are persistently mentioned. The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller our new Chief Commissioner is regarded as shrewd and capable administrator and we are forward with keen interest as to his next nomination in the Council.

We are having splendid rains of late and everything looks green and bright with full of hopes for an abundant crop. However the sanitary condition is not very satisfactory. The cricket grounds are freely used daily by several Clubs. The Nagpore public have quietly accepted the resignation of the Viceroy of India, nevertheless one and all sympathise with his Excellency and will not easily forget the immense good he has done for India and I am sure if he passes through Nagpore on his way home he will find the Nagpore Railway Station platform full of excitement and bustle, and every one ready to give him a right loyal send-off.

SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SEPTEMBER 1.

VICEREGAL Lodge was the scene of a brilliant gathering last night, when their Excellencies Lord and Lady Curzon invited the elite of Simla to meet the Grand Master and Knights of the Black Heart. The guests of the evening dined with their Excellencies, dancing commencing at 9-45. The Viceroy, who seemed to be in much better health and consequently spirite, took an active part in the entertainment of his guests and both he and Lady Curzon, who was looking radiant in a gown of black and silver, remained to the end, saying good bye to every one as they left. The knights were all dressed in the striking costume of their Order, whilst the varied mess dress of the military added to the brilliant effect.

Active steps are being taken to organise a farewell entertainment to the Viceroy and Lady Curzon, the Committee being under the presidency of Sir Denzil Ibbetson.

MR. DADABHAI NAORAJI.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

A VERY large number of gentlemen of the various native communities of Bombay assembled in the Framji Cawasji Hall, last evening for the purpose of celebrating the eighty-first birth-day of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. The Hall and the gallery were crowded to their utmost capacity and many who arrived late had to stand near the staircase. On the motion of the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, seconded by Mr. D E. Wacha, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhle, C. I. E. was voted to the chair.

The chairman in addressing the meeting said to his mind it was a great privilege to be called upon to take so prominent a part in this celebration. Public celebrations of the birthday of a private individual was an unique event and its value was increased a hundred fold as in the present case, when diverse creeds and classes joined in paying their homage. He thought Mr. Dadabhai must have received during his, long and illustrious life innumerable proofs of the admiration and gratitude which his countrymen felt for him, but he doubted if all the different works of the intense devotion of his countrymen that he had so far received, including the most enthusiastic demonstrations that had ever been held in his honour, could equal this institution of the annual celebration of his birthday, which had now been instituted not only in the Bombay Presidency, but throughout India. How was it that Mr. Dadabhai had attained this unique position in the course of time in the hearts of millions of his countrymen, a position which the ruler of men might envy ? He had been a political leader of this country for over half a century ; he represented all that was high and noble in this land and he stood as a sacred representative of their national hopes and aspirations of the future. It was because he stood in that position that the people of India from one end to other, without distinction of caste or creed, looked up to him as the father of the political regeneration of India. All their hopes and aspirations were centred in him and he stood as a visible symbol of their future struggle. They all should lift their eyes and pray to the Almighty that a life so consecrated to the services of the country had been spared so long. Any one who had studied Mr. Dadabhai's writings would at once say that Mr. Dadabhai was the earliest man to see that the benefits of British administration in India were marred by two great evils—moral and material. One of the evils was the large drain of wealth from the country that took place in the shape of Home charges from year to year. The other evil was the exclusion of the children of the soil from all the high and responsible posts of the administration. Mr. Dadabhai's contention was that the wealth of the country went out without leaving in its place a material equivalent ; as to the second evil he said that when the natives asked for places in the higher administration of the country they were sneered at as mere office-seekers. But whenever they sought such places their sole object was to share in the responsibility of the Government of the country. Again it was stated that Mr. Dadabhai was too bitter in his language which provoked feelings of resentment in the mind of their rulers. But every one knew that Mr. Dadabhai was the gentlest man to be found any where. Even when a man of the gentlest disposition was driven to the use of language which people called bitter it was clear that there was something which made the man bitter. The responsibility of the bitter language therefor did not rest on his shoulders, but on the shoulders of those who made the position such. Mr. Dadabhai occupied a position by his great age, learning, industry and devotion to his country which entitled him not only to be the teacher of the people, but also the teacher of the rulers. In conclusion Mr. Gokahle asked his young hearers to imitate the glorious example which Providence had given them in the life of Mr. Dadabhai.

Mr. K. R. Cama then moved ' That this meeting offers its cordial congratulations to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji on his 81st birthday and wishes him many a happy return of the day.

The resolution was seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and supported by Mr M. A. Jinnah and carried by acclamation.

Mr. C. J. Cursetji proposed that this Meeting fervently prays for the success of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji at the coming General Elections, and embraces the opportunity to thank most heartily the electors of North Lambeth who have kindly chosen him as their Candidate.

Mr. D. G. Padnye seconded the resolution, which was also carried by acclamation.

On the motion of Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, seconded by Mr. Pershotumdas Thakurdas it was resolved that the President be authorised to transmit by wire a copy of the above two resolutions to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the Chairman and the proceedings terminated with three vociferous cheers for Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.

IT is officially notified that promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-General in the Indian Army is in future to be made by selection to fill a vacancy on the establishment.

THE system of wireless telegraphy with the Andamans is now working so well that recently signals were exchanged between Port Blair and H. M. S. "Proserpins" over 100 miles out at sea.

IT has been rumoured that one of the Directors of the Hansa Line, which at present is fighting the British competition to India has gone to London to arrange for arbitration. The Company announces that the rumour is unfounded and that the Bremen Company does not consider it necessary to begin arbitration.

CRICKET AT POONA.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA C. C. vs. POONA GYMKHANA C. C.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 4.

THE annual cricket match of the Poona Gymkhana C. C. vs. Bombay Gymkhana C. C. commenced today. The weather was rather warm. Poona won the toss and went in first, with Major Carnegy and Captain Rutter facing the bowling of Pegg and Stileman. Rutter opened with a couple of good strokes, while Carnegy brought off a couple of well placed drives for 3 and 4. Ten minutes later Carnegy had the bad luck to be given out l-b-w (24-1). Clarke then joined Rutter and started with a couple of singles when Rutter came to grief having been held by Sanderson at the wicket (45-2). Leslie next partnered Clarke, but he just broke his duck when a full pitch from Stileman scattered his wickets (46-3). Plumer succeeded him, but he too did not remain more than a minute, Stileman's second ball getting him caught at the wicket (46-4). In forty minutes Poona had four out for 46. Tillard and Clarke were now together. Tillard soon relieved the montony by hitting a ball from Pegg for six. At quarter to one Poona had 70 to their credit, Tillard hitting freely was responsible for most of the runs. The bowling was now changed, Kiddle relieving Pegg, but his first over was not a success and at one o'clock Poona had ten short of the century and Beaumont relieved Stileman. At this stage Clarke who was well set and playing fine steady cricket came to grief, Sanderson catching him smartly at the wicket (93-5) Ling joined Tillard and began with a drive to the boundary and a few singles. The century was reached when Sanderson the wicket keeper was disabled with hurting his finger, Priestley taking his place. Tillard now got his eye in and played with great freedom making several boundary drives which brought the score up to 130. Ling was afforded few opportunities of scoring and attempting to lift Beaumont to boundary. Tillard was caught at square leg by Pegg. He had scored seven fours and one six (136-6). Stevens partnered Ling, but he had to retire in a few minutes caught at the wicket by Priestley off Stileman who relieved Kiddle (137-7). Play at this stage was adjourned for tiffin,

After lunch Ling and Finlayson, who was unwell, continued to play. Finlayson drove Stileman to the boundary for 4 and Ling operated in a like manner off Beaumont, both the batsmen playing freely till Ling, who was the second unfortunate of the day, was declared l-b-w. (171-8-29). Stanger Leathes went in to join Finlayson, but he was not long there, being caught by the bowler before he was able to break his duck. Geoghegan was the last man in with Finlayson, and Pegg came on the place of Beaumont. At this stage a smart shower of rain came down and the field stampeded to the pavilion. Play was resumed after five minutes' halt and Hogg took the leather from Stileman when Finlayson very nearly gave a chance to long off, but the catch was declined, Both were playing remarkably, when Geoghegan came to grief with a straight one from Hogg. Poona closed their innings for 197.

At 3-30 Bombay Gymkhana sent in Nigel-Jones and Aston to face the bowling of Stanger Leathes and Ling. In four overs and in five minutes the two batsman ran up a score of 20, Aston having done most of the cutting. Nigel-Jones was content with a couple of singles, but soon got his chance and drove beautifully to the boundary. Aston had a narrow shave when he was behind time in reaching his crease. But in attempting to wreck his wickets the wicket keeper aimed wide. The first of the casualties occurred to Nigel-Jones who in endeavouring to lift a breaker was clean bowled (48-1-20). Beaumont filled his place. Ling was changed by Clarke. At four, 50 was telegraphed. A few minutes later Beaumont fell a victim to Carnegy who relieved Stanger Leathes at cover point, to a pretty stiff catch and retired with only three to his credit (60-2-3). Kiddle joined Aston, but a couple of minutes later the partnership dissolved, Aston being proclaimed run out (61-3-31). Harrington filled the vacancy, but he did not survive long. Clarke despatched him before he had time to score. Lanyon stepped out and Kiddle filled up and slogged a yorker from Leathes right on to the road for six. Geoghegan relieved Leathes, but the change had no effect. Both Lanyon and Kiddle kept the field alive by driving right and left. At 7-3), 90 was signalled. Both the batsmen were now content with singles till the century was up, Kiddle very nearly came to grief when Tillard missed a skyer. The next ball, however, saw the end of Lanyon who was bowled by Ling (119-5-21). Sanderson followed on and the next minute Kiddle collapsed, Ling having again pitched a full one into mid wicket. Priestley, went next, but Leathes' first ball wrecked his wicket and sent him back with a duck. With three still to bat Bombay had 78 to catch up Poona, Stileman went in to support the efforts of Sanderson and at once knocked up eight with two consecutive leg glances for four each off Leathes. 132 was telegraphed. Stileman got three boundaries in succession. Sanderson was then given l-b-w (137-8-5), Pegg partnered Stileman when Stevens relieved Leathes. Pegg opened his carrier with a nice slip for 3 when Finlayson was hurt behind the wicket and Plumer went to relieve him. Pegg was bowled out by Stevens (153-9-11). The last man was Hogg who started slogging in earnest, but his career was short, being soon bowled out by Geoghegan. The innings closed with a total of 181. Scores.

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Major Carnegy l-b-w, b Stileman	24
Capt Rutter, c Sanderson, b Pegg	13
Capt Clarke, c Sanderson, b Beaumont	23
Major Leslie, b Stileman	1
Lieut Plumer, c Sanderson, b Stileman	0
Lieut Tilard, c Pegg, b Beaumont	49
Lieut Ling l-b-w, b Stileman	29
Col Stevens, b Priestley, b Stileman	1
Lieut Stanger Leathes, b Stileman	0
Lieut Finlayson not out	25
Capt Geoghegan, b Hogg	12
Extras	20
Total	197

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st innings

Mr Nigel Jones, b Leathes	20
Mr Aston run out	31
Mr Beaumont, c Carnegy, b Leathes	3
Mr Kiddle, b Leathes	34
Mr Harrington, b Clarke	0
Mr Lanyon, b Ling	21
Mr Sanderson l-b-w, b Ling	5
Mr Priestay, b Leathes	0
Mr Stileman not out	33
Mr Pegg, b Stevens	11
Mr Hogg, b Geoghegan	12
Extras	11
Total	181

The match will be played to-morrow.

THE PARSEE-PRESIDENCY MATCH AT POONA.

The following gentlemen have been selected to play for the Parsees against the Presidency XI at Poona on the 11th, 12th and 13th September 1905. The team will leave Victoria Terminus for Poona on Sunday the 10th idem by 2-21 p. m., (Bombay time) :—Dr. M. E. Pavri (Captain) ; Messrs. D. D. Kanga ; K. M. Mistry ; J. S. Warden ; K B. Mistry (of Ajmere) ; H. D. Kanga ; R. P. Meherhomji ; D. C. Daruwalla ; J. D. Mody ; D. M. Raja (Scorer) and J. J. Doobash. Reserve Mr. M. Nekatkhan ; Umpire, Mr. R. E. Mody ; Scorer and Honorary Secretary Mr. J. M. Divecha.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The Fifth Test Match.

THE COUNTIES.

FOOTBALL PROSPECTS.

LONDON, AUG. 18.

THE fifth and final Test of the present series has ended in a draw. Though in this match, as in the other four games, England have proved themselves the superior side, their superiority was not so pronounced, while it was not vindicated without a period of intense anxiety that pointed to an upset of form. At Nottingham England were at one period well within the danger of defeat, but the period of anxiety was of short duration. A single over from Jackson, following upon the accident to Trumper, completely changed the outlook and destroyed the advantage which the Australians seemed to have established. In the game which has just ended in a draw England were at one time in far greater danger of defeat than at Nottingham, if only because a side enjoying a small lead on the first innings cannot, of course, recover from a second-innings collapse, whereas a first-innings failure, presuming there is no change in the wicket, can or may be redeemed. When England began their second innings they were 67 on with nine wickets to fall so that the match appeared likely to end in a draw, specially as the wicket, one or two spots excepted, showed no signs of wear. When Hayward and MacLaren were both out at 13 and Fry had fallen at 68, England were only 115 on so that they were in serious danger of defeat.

A timely stand by Jackson and Tyldesley increased England's lead to 170, when the fifth wicket fell, but as Jackson had been frequently beaten without being bowled all fears of an English reverse had not been dispelled when Spooner joined Tyldesley. The young Lancashire amateur hardly inspired confidence at the start, for he was very uncomfortable with Cotter, and survived a very confident appeal for leg-before. After the interval, however, the two Lancashire men hit in such brilliant fashion that in seventy-five minutes they added 137, so that Jackson was able to declare at twenty minutes to four. The Australians had two and a half hours in which to get 329—and impossible task in Test cricket,—so that a draw was always probable, and a win was only possible if there was a very bad breakdown in the batting. When the fourth wicket fell at 92 there was an hour left for play. Darling and Armstrong then made a stand, and at six o'clock the match was abandoned as a draw, Australia, with six wickets in hand, requiring 205 to win. The position was, of course, a false one for England had declared. In view of the interesting situation it was pity that the authorities had not arranged to play the game to a finish, irrespective of the fact that England had already won the ruber. A good opportunity of trying the experiment of playing to a finish was certainly lost. This is to be regretted, for in the next series of games in England "playing to a finish" may be the rule.

It is difficult to account for the failure of the earlier English batsmen in the second innings. MacLaren, it is true, ought to have left the ball alone off which he was well caught at the wicket wide on the leg side, but Hayward's dismissal was in a different category. The great Surrey batsman is never afraid to get in front of his wicket in merely playing a ball, so that he is apt to be out leg-before to a straight ball that comes off the pitch fast enough to beat the bat. Fry got out by his orthodoxy. In other words, he could have hit the ball from which he was caught to the on instead of to the off. Armstrong judged the catch splendidly. Had he taken both hands to it he would have pushed the ball from him, and instead of bringing off a brilliant catch would have dropped the ball. Happily an England team is never out for a small score because four men have been cheaply dismissed. Any pair may make a stand yet it must be confessed that it appeared as if an exception to the rule was to be forthcoming. Tyldesley, just after the fourth wicket fell, appeared to be caught at the wicket, but the official verdict was in his favour, while Jackson was so uncomfortable with Cotter and Noble that though runs were coming steadily supporters of England could feel no sense of security. How difficult runs were to get at this stage may be gathered from the fact that Tyldesly was at one time batting twenty-five minutes without scoring. He was rewarded for his restraint, but his inability to get the bowling away added to the sense of insecurity. Once he got going, however, Tyldesley played most brilliant cricket, though it was not until after lunch that he was seen at his very best. The Jackson-Tyldesley partnership was admittedly the turning-point in the game, and both men cannot be overpraised for their cool and plucky batting at the critical period of the game : but the partnership for the fifth wicket was quite eclipsed by the sixth-wicket stand. This produced the finest display of batting in the present series of tests. The hitting was brilliant, yet the brilliance was not achieved at the expense of soundness. Darling tried all sorts of expedients to check the run-getting and part the batsmen, and finally resorted to the Armstrong-M'Leod combination, that served its purpose so well in the previous Tests. This time it was quite ineffective. M'Leod was soon knocked off, and Armstrong's deliveries were driven for four in almost contemptuous fashion. In all, the two Lancastrians added 158 in eighty-five minutes, Tyldesley's share of the partnership being 69. The last half hour produced 75 runs, Spooner making 42 and Tyldesley 31 during this period of "hurricane hitting." Though similar in many respects the two innings differed in one way. Tyldesley had for long time to act strictly on the defensive, whereas the position of the game not only justified but necessitated forcing tactics all the time Spooner was batting. In view of the critical state of the game when Tyldesley came in and for a considerable time thereafter, perhaps the palm ought to be awarded to the professional. Tyldesley was one hour in making his first 20, and made 32 during the following 65 minutes. He made his next 51 runs in 65 minutes, and in all was batting for three and a half hours for his 112 out of 253. He was practically batting throughout the innings. He got his runs all round the wicket, and though not showing his usual daring in jumping in to good-length balls with a view to their conversion into half-volleys, he has never played a better innings than his second century in Tests. A feature of his play was his extreme quickness on his feet. He got back to Armstrong and off drove him in a way few batsmen could have attempted. He hit 15 fours, and did not make a bad stroke. Spooner's innings was the most brilliant in the present Tests. Like Tyldesley, he got his runs all round the wicket, and once he settled down was complete master of the bowling. No fewer than 60 out of his 79 runs were scored from boundaries, while in addition he hit a five, all run. He was specially severe on Armstrong, and though he put the ball in the air he played his strokes with perfect safety. Like Tyldesley, he got back to the leg bowler, though most of his big hits were due to his quickness in making the ball of a suitable length for driving.

There was never much prospect of a finish, when the Australians went in a second time, and the finish was decidedly tame and uninteresting. Under the circumstances the only comment that need be made on the batting is that it once more displayed the same tendency to sacrifice soundness for brilliance which has distinguished it with such fatal consequences to Colonial hopes of "the rubber" throughout the tour. Darling and Armstrong, by their steadiness towards the end, showed that the new Australian style has been voluntarily adopted. The men can still play the old Australian game, though Trumper and Duff are by temperament and habit better adapted for the new style. Trumper gave a brief glimpse of his old self, and had Duff been able to take further part in the game (he is laid up in bed with influenza) the spectators might have been treated to quite as brilliant a display as that of Spooner and Tyldesley. Looking back over the game, there can be no question that England once more proved themselves the better side. But for the

Hirst-MacLaren muddle when Duff had made 78 it is highly probable that the Australians would have been dismissed for under 250. This incident probably lost England the match. Cotter's improvement was the only real advance made by the Australians, who were again outplayed, and would probably have been decisively beaten if time had permitted of a finish and England had not made those blunders in the field which were conspicuous by their absence in the four previous games.

Lancashire lost the match at Bristol and with it in all probability lost the Championship too. But though in the end beaten by five wickets, there were one or two periods in the day's play when the Gloucestershire men must have been rather anxious about the result. The day began with Hornby and Hallows, not out with scores of 20 and 17 respectively, at the wickets, and Lancashire, with four wickets standing, still needing 13 runs to save themselves from being beaten by an innings. Hornby had the bad luck to play on to Dennett after adding four to his overnight score, but Hallows had carried his total to 89 and seemed sure to reach his hundred when he was out to a wonderful catch by Sewell who from his position at cover raced behind point and took the ball as it was going away from him. Except for one bad stroke when eleven, Hallows had played splendid cricket, and so vigorous was his hitting that 68 out of his 89 runs came from strokes to the boundary. Findlay and Kermode made useful little scores, and when the last wicket fell Gloucestershire were left with 105 to get to win. Jessop altered the order of his batsmen, and as so often happens, with disastrous results. With only 22 runs scored five good wickets had gone, and the prospect of an easy victory had been replaced by visions of an absolute defeat. However, Barnett and Brown, aided by a little luck, proved to be inseparable, and the additional runs required were obtained without further loss.

The cricket enthusiasts of the county have grown so accustomed to seeing Lancashire occupying the first place on the table that its disappearance from that position will cause something of a shock. It would be almost too much to hope that the championship may be regained this season. True, Yorkshire have to play four more championship games and Lancashire three, but the Yorkshiremen are going so well—and Lancashiremen will be the the first to admit that their rivals of the other side of the border are so inherently strong—that defeat at the hands of either Essex, Middlesex, or Sussex is hardly to be expected. Lancashire have yet to mee Derbyshire, Middlesex, and Leicestershire The first of these encounters begins at Old Trafford to-day, and the plucky fight the Derbyseire men made against Surrey yesterday is an ample warning to the Lancashire side to take the match anything but lightheartedly. Derbyshire have not been very fortunate this season, but they have the happy knack of rising to great occasions. When they were last at Old Trafford they made the champions play all the way, and though Lancashire won in the end and closed their season of unbroken success with that match, there were moments on the last afternoon when victory inclined the other way. Hallows and P'Anson stepped in and rescued the champions by some excellent bowling.

Surrey won at Derby, though they had to bat again—a contingency that seemed very remote in view of the huge deficit Derbyshire had to clear off before they equalised the scores. But Ashcroft and Morton so thoroughly mastered the Surrey bowling that 100 runs were put on in an hour and a half before they were parted. Between the fall of the first and second wickets the score had been increased by 196. Just after Morton had returned a ball to to Knox an over from Lees proved quite sensational. He bowled H. F. Wright and'got Ashcroft caught, and Cadman was run out. Lawton and L. G. Wright then added 51 in forty minutes, and after their daparture Warren scored 22 in one over from Knox and so saved his side from being beaten by an innings. The 20 runs Surrey had to make to win, however, were soon made.

Sussex beat Middlesex easily enough at Brighton but they ought not to have won by six wickets. In the first over of the day Young was missed at deep square leg, Vine was let off by Bosanquet when he had made a couple, and the same player should have caught Killick when that batsman was 19. M'Gregor changed his bowling often, but he did not try Bosanquet until the score had reached 108.

To help to make the match set apart for Robson's benefit as attractive as possible, Leonel Palairet reappeared in the Somerset side. It was well both for Robson and the county that he did, for without his brilliant innings the side would have done badly indeed. Even he had his bad moments, for he made a number of very tame strokes in the first three or four overs, and was actually missed by Dillon before he had scored. Directly he had settled down, however, he shewed what a perfect bat he still is. Three wickets were down when he went in, and he was the last to leave after getting almost to the three figures. The Somerset fielding was sadly at fault when Kent went in. Robson bowled Humphreys when only five runs had been scored, and Dillon and Seymour both ought to have been out at 15. Afterwards they played splendid cricket, and carried the total to 166 without being parted.

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY TOURISTS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

But other creature comforts were lacking, the fare supplied in many instances being a dish of eggs and bacon or a basin of boiled eggs. At one inn—Cermioge—the larder was in unison with the population; nothing to be had but a leg of mutton. At Tany-y-Bwlch inn the landlord was a surely fellow, who would accommodate the travellers with neither bed nor board, and they had to walk another six miles, through the rain, to discover a sleeping place. At the Golden Lion, Dolgelly the bedroom was nine feet by five and a half, with two beds a table and a chair. In this hole they were tormented by fleas and were glad to turn out next morning at day-break. Harlech had no sleeping accommodation for travellers, and, to their dismay, the tourists, who were already soaking wet, had to trudge, late in the evening, a distance of ten miles, against a wind and rain storm, to find a place where they could rest for the night. At Cors-y-Gedol Arms, Barmouth, they arrived "wet, dirty, and miserable," and as there was not sufficient extra male attire available to clothe the visitors with temporarily, while their own was being dried, some members of the party donned the petticoats lent them by the chambermaid. At Ystradfellte, Glamorgan, one had to sleep in the chandler's shop, the other in a room half-filled with wool once dressed; "but neither the powerful smell of decayed cheese, nor the less agreeable effluvium of rancid oil, the hardness of flock beds nor the coarseness of dowlas sheets, could prevent us from enjoying a slumber sound, sweet, and undisturbed, of nine hours." Perhaps it was the extreme cheapness of living that reconciled, Mr. Warner and his friends to these trying experiences. At the village inn of Bettws, the civil landlady, with an expedition and activity we had never before seen, supplied with food, almost at the same time, ourselves, a traveller, his horse, a cow, and a party of clamorous, hogs, and for a sumptuous meal the charge was sixpence a head. For a night's accommodation at the Wynne Arms, Machynlleth, including an elaborate supper, three tankards of London porter, and a breakfast fit for a monarch, the charge for two persons, was 5s. 2d.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Shoothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

PROPOSED REFORM OF THE CIVIL CALENDAR.

(BY PROF. R. S. ATHAWALE, M. A.)

OUR civil year must possess the following features:—(i) Correspondence with the mean tropical year. (ii) Integral number of days in the year and its sub-divisions. (iii) Equal and uniform sub-division consistent with (i) and (ii). That our civil year should correspond with the solar year is admitted on all hands. I shall not therefore waste time in proving that such correspondence is highly desirable. The civil year also must contain an integral number of days and must be capable of an equal or uniform sub-division, so far as possible. The correctness of the former of these views is unquestionably apparent, but the latter requires some justification at present, as we are generally and very often reasonably reluctant to give up a position that we have once adopted and have been following ever-since except for proper reasons. Inconvenience arising from the changes consequent upon the introduction of a reform is the main difficulty. The present subdivision of the year into months and weeks is unequal and unequally arranged; the weeks are not aliquot parts of the months. January (1st month), March (3rd), May (5th), July (7th), August (8th) October (10th), and December (12) have 31 days each. April (4th), June (6th) and November (11th have 30 days each; and February (2nd) has only 28 (29 in leap years) days. No. only do the months consist of an unequal number of days but they are not arranged on any principal either of alteration or of proximity. Unequal division and irregular arrangement are as unjust as they are unmethodic. The injustice and inconvenience of the present arrangement are apparent even after the least consideration, but long-standing habit and powerful conservatism have taught us to look with indifference and almost with favour upon the present system. These obstacles in the way of reform are very powerful, but not altogether insurmountable; and we need not despair of success, considering that similar or more radical and sweeping reforms have been successfully introduced and adopted, when inaugurated by influential persons or bodies of men. The civil Calendar has been readjusted on several occasions in the past; e. g. Numa's reform, Julian reform and the Gregorian reform. Climacteric periods, which are capable of introducing and which mark the beginnings of new eras afford very favourable opportunities for the introduction of a general change or reform. Especially, when at much junctures, powerful minds, at once scientifically acute and practically shrewd, have the direction of affairs, reforms which claim their support have an easy introduction. Under such auspices as these, strong hopes of success may be entertained, if a timely and properly guided move be made. The reforms of the Calendar referred to in section 9 have dealt with any two of the features of the civil Calendar, pointed out in section 1; none of them, however, has dealt with the inequally of the months, i. e. the sub-divisions of the civil year, nor have they thought of touching the 'week.' I propose, therefore, a reform of the civil calendar, so that it may possess all the features mentioned in section 1. The length of the mean tropical year in mean solar days is 365·242216 as at present known. To bring the civil year to correspond with this, it is necessary to approximate and then introduce a rule for correcting for errors accumulated on suitable occasions. This rule may provide for a sufficiently long period or for all time. If an adjustmen can be made which is both scientific and practical, it will be preferable over others which may be merely practical. An adjustment providing for all time has an advantage over another meant for a limited period, however long; if it is clear of niceties and subtleties usually inherent in scientific adjustments, and usually distasteful or unintelligible to lay minds. In these days of easy accessibility and reliability of scientific information a rule that makes us depend upon astronomers as our regular guide even in civil matters, will not prove unacceptable. The first rule, I propose is that the civil years consist of 365 days only ordinarily and of 366 days, whenever at the close of the year, the total defect from the mean tropical reckoning amounts to unity or to unity and a fraction; e. g. at the end of the 5th year, the defect amounts to 1·21080 days; and the 5th year therefore must be a leap year of 366 days; the 9th, 22nd..... (to 29th) will also consist of 366 days; but the 33rd will not be a leap year as the total defect is ·993128 only or less than a day. Or putting it algebraically if the fractional part of (n—1) plus ·242216 should be greater than ·757784 then the year is a leap year and will consist of 366 days. Of course the rule is not simple enough for the vulgar to work out in this form, but another easily intelligible to all may be substituted. (i) Ordinarily a civil year will consist of 365 days only except when it is a leap year, when it will contain 366 days. (ii) A year is a leap year, when the last six figures in the product of the years elapsed into the number ·242216 exceed ·757784; or givin this the form of a direction rule we shall have the following:—Multiply the years elapsed by 242216. If the last 6 figures exceed ·757784, the year current is leap. To those who have a knowledge of the four simple Rules of Arithmetic or rather the first three only, can easily work out the sum. Perhaps the accomplishment of this reform is too much to expect at the present time; though its introduction will remove all further necessity for adjustment according to our present light and will put out of question the possibility of error owing to forgetfulness in 4000 years, when the error according to the current rules will amount to over one day.

The second rule I propose is that the civil year consist of 12 months and an intercalary week or period. Each of the 12 months to consist of 30 days alike; and the intercalary period to consist of 5 days ordinarily and 6 days when the year is a leap one.

The third rule I propose is that each month should consist of 6 weeks of 5 days each. Thus the year will contain 73 weeks of 5 days each ordinarily including the intercalary week, and the leap year will contain 72 weeks of 5 days each and the intercalary week of 6 days. The division into a week of 5 days or 6 days is an ancient one. The vedic Rishis made use of it and the division of the year into 12 months of equal duration and a period of intercalation is known to the Parsis. As the present rule for determining a leap year is simpler than that I have proposed above, the difficulty in the way of the reform, I have suggested is indeed very great, but the same cannot be said of the reform in respect of months of equal length and in respect of a week being an exact sub-multiple of a month.

This scheme has many advantages. It makes all months of equal length and preserves or secures correspondence with the mean tropical year by means of intercalations. Besides making the months to consist of 30 days each (equalizing them all) the scheme has the advantage of making the intercalary period, an aliquot part i. e. 1-6th (or 1-5th in leap years) of an ordinary month and thus of making computations of salaries wages, interest etc very simple just and equitable to all parties. The injustice resulting from the inequality of the months is patent. A person has to pay or is paid for 28 days work in February as much as for 30 days work in April or for 31 days work in May. It is only a blind routine or inactivity that makes us indifferent to this injustice or inequality.

Under the proposed system the civil year (exclusive of the intercalary period) will be a mean between the lunar year and the solar year, which, I believe, will be acknowledged as a distinct advantage over the present system. The three rules, I have proposed are independent of each other and the acceptance or rejection of the first and last will not affect materially the working of the second rule. In fine, looking to probabilities of acceptance, I do not lay so much stress on the first and third rules as on the second. Every scientific or practical argument advanced either in favour of the retention of the present scheme of unequal lengths of months or against the acceptance of the proposed equal lengths, can be aptly met. It may be urged by some that the length of December and January is 31 days each, because the rate of Sun's motion at this time of the year is above the average. But the 28 (or 29 in leap years) days of February, and 31 days of July, as also of August are fatal to the argument, which cannot be urged in defence of the 23 days of February and the fact of the spreading over the defect of 5 (or 6) days uniformly or otherwise over the year is justifiable, neither on Astronomical nor on practical grounds. Supposing the reforms proposed at least the portion of it in respect of the months, is adopted, it would be necessary to consider where i. e. in what part of the present year, the intercalary week or period should be inserted. My suggestion on this point is that the intercalary period may be made to coincide with the Christmas with the Christians, or with the Divali or Holi with the Hindus, the Pateti with the Parsis and the Mohoram or Eed with the Mohomedans and so on, making the period a religious festival or connecting it with the name of some renowned king whose memory a nation wishes proudly to cherish, thus giving it a national character. As the creditors are in the habit of showing grace to the debtors and dealers to their constituents at the end of the year, when charity has an increased flow among all nations and creeds, the intercalary period may be made the period of grace and charity. Creditors as a class should cease to charge any interest on loans. The Government itself may declare this period as a short holiday and if the Easter were selected as the intercalary week, it would almost coincide with the Hindu Holi Holiday. It is very desirable that the intercalry period should fall at the same time among all nations, so far as possible; and this can be accomplished by making the period one of national festival more than one of a religious character. The period itself may be named according the choice of each nation. I propose that, it be called "The Victorian Period (or week)" throughout the whole British Empire, in memory of the Late Queen Empress, the most favoured of fortune and the most revered sovereign that ever ruled, for perpetuating whose memory we are all vying with one another to erect a national monument. With all my heart and with all the love and loyalty that the Indian mind is capable of possessing, I wish that proposal would prove acceptable to all alike. I hope that such a lasting Memorial of the good Empress will meet with a general approval.)—"Mahratta."

WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 4TH SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Drought still continues. All crops suffering from little rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Agra.—Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Berrawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Amraoti.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants could scarcely look better.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants continue to show more improvement. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Jalgaon.—Rain general over district. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Food-grains doing well, but more rain is wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain wanted. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want More rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Barsi.—Drought still continues. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing advanced.

Sholapur.—Cloudy but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Drought still continues. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain cause anxiety.

Bellary.—Rain general over district. Cotton sowing making good progress.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	29 81	34 36	33 62	28 32
Monday 4th, September...	0 00	0 00	0 05	0 17
Total.....	29 81	34 36	33 67	28 49
Total fall to 4th, Sept '04	35 59	38 11	37 36	31 05
Total fall to 4th, Sept '03	76 81	76 38	71 83	71 89

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

	3rd Sept. and 4th Sept.
	Inch. Cents.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0 6

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 4TH SEPT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly at Karachi and Jubbulpore and has changedirregularly and by small amounts elsewhere. It varies but slightly from normal in all places except in the United Provinces and in the eastern districts of the Central Provinces, where the deficiency ranges from '04 to '09 of an inch.

Winds are irregularly cyclonic in the Central and United Provinces, while they are north-easterly to south-easterly at Cochin, Karwar, Mormugao and Ratnagiri and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Jamnagar and Ajmer.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures are above normal in many places. The greatest variations are:—maximum 5° to 15° excess in the Punjab, the Central and United Provinces Rajputana, Central India and at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Amraoti, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur, minimum 5° to 10° in excess in the Punjab Rajputana and at Jhansi, Jubbulpore and Nagpur. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in all districts except in Cutch, Kathiawar, the Indus Valley and the Punjab.

Rain.—Seventeen stations report rain the important falls being 1·07" at Raipur, 1·47 at Malegaon, nearly an inch Sholapur, about three-quarters of an inch at Negapatam and about half an inch at Trichinopoly, Masulipatam and Calicut.

Weather.—A small area of abnormally low pressure is shown by isabnormals to exist at and about Raipur, Jubbulpore Saugor, Jhansi and Allahabad and weather over the greater part of the country lying to the north of Latitude 10° is slightly unsettled. Weather all along the West Coast from Cochin to Bombay is slightly more favourable and rain squalls are likely to be expected. Conditions are favourable for local rain over the north Deccan Berar and the Central Provinces and the Madras Presidency. In Gujarat, Central India and Rajputana, weather will become more cloudy and a few scattered showers are likely. At and about Jhansi, Allahabad and Cawnpore weather is slightly favourable for rain.

Weather during the week ending 2nd September in the Trades region:—

Mauritius.—Pressure had been fairly normal, wind south easterly and 8 miles an hour. Rainfall amounted to 0·02."

Zanzibar.—Pressure had been 02 below normal wind southerly and 7 miles an hour. Rain amounted to 0·90."

Seychelles.—Pressure had been '02" below normal, wind south-easterly and 12 miles an hour. Rain amounted to 0·22".

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the Opium Revenue to date compare withthe Estimates for the year 1905-1903:—
Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In June 1905—				
Bengal	56,00,000	61,32,900	5,32,900	.....
In May 1905—				
Bombay	5,00,000	3,24,300	.....	1,75,700
Total.....	61,00,000	64,57,200	5,57,200	.....

3 Sales of Bengal opium and 2 months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay:—

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To end of June 1905—				
Bengal	1,68,00,000	1,82,48,623	14,48,623	.....
To end of May 1905—				
Bombay.....	11,00,000	5,33,700	.....	5,66,300
Total.....	1,79,00,000	1,87,86,325	8,86,325	.....

A MAN, named James, employed at the Dover School of Art, has completed a run of 500 miles. He started on Bank Holiday at 6 a.m. to run to Welshpool and back in six days, and has taken over that time, as he arrived back at Dover at 9·30 on Sunday, Aug. 13. James, who has done a great deal of long distance running in India, is 45 years of age.

SOME additions have just been made to the list of buildings in India, which it has been decided to commemorate for historical reasons, or as having been residences of famous men by means of memorial tablets. Among these are a dwelling house in Ajanta village, Ahmedabad, where the Duke of Wellington stayed shortly after the battle of Assaye, in 1803, and the British Residency at Baroda, where Sir James Outram and Sir Richard Meade lived—two officers whose careers were distinguished in other parts of India, and who left enduring marks on the history of Baroda. Mastu Bagh at Baroda, the residence of Sir T. Madava Row one of the distinguished native statesmen of the past half century; Ochterlony Bungalow, at Nimuch; Malcolm's Kothi at Nalcha; and houses at Sadalpur and Mandu occupied by the Emperor Akbar on his way to and from the Deccan in 1572.

THE INDIAN ARMY MANŒUVRES.

CRITICISM BY A FRENCH OFFICER.

THE Paris correspondent of the "Standard" writes on Aug. 16:—

We all know that since the South African war the difference between the manœuvres of the British Army and the great European armies has become greater than ever. Continental officers are intolerant and contemptuous of our methods, or, at least indifferent to them. If they do not think our passion for extending our firing lines and taking cover an amiable but useless freak, they have deliberately concluded that such methods would be useless for the immense European machines, which must work by schedule as it were, deliver their compact and terrific shocks mechanically, or cease to work at all. For the first time I have just read an article by a French officer, who takes the British views whole-heartedly. It is in the new number of the "Revue de Paris," and is written by Capt. d'Ollone of the French Army, who followed the British manœuvres last year in the Punjab.

With Capt. d'Ollone's boldness in statement there is a curious mixture of diffidence, for he seems to be well aware that all the traditional scorn of his countrymen will rise up against his proposals. Fancy teaching the French Army how to retire as he saw the British Army in India taught to retire. "En retraite, jamais!"—he hears the old saying already sounding in protest. But Capt. d'Ollone although foreseeing that objections will be made at every turn, gives very good reasons for the new faith that is in him. His whole argument may be given in a sentence British manœuvres are as near as possible like real warfare, whereas French manœuvres are an elaborate contradiction of it. Which, he asks is likely to be the better training for war? French manœuvres follow an arranged plan. There are no allowances for losses—this omission to allow for losses, he says, may even do much harm by teaching men to despise their apparently ineffectual weapons so that the final shock is delivered by a whole army in a manner as unlike real war as can possibly be conceived.

In India Capt. d'Ollone noticed how the two armies started about a couple of days' march away from one another, how there was no cessation of hostilities each night with a fresh prearranged start in the morning as in France, and how the two armies were, therefore, given a real problem to solve in, the course of several successive days, and how they tried to solve it under all the inevitable difficulties of conditions—fatigue of troops, the need to keep in touch with transport, and, last but not least, darkness. But the chief point of all that Capt. d'Ollone noticed was the work of the umpires. These did not merely look on silently and report interesting events to headquarters as in France. They actively intervened all the time, putting out of action troops improperly handled, so that the development of every battle was realistically slow, and when the final assault came it was delivered by an army reduced to such proportions as real war would have reduced it to. Capt. d'Ollone was evidently much impressed and it will be interesting to see if his article is answered.

A SIDE LIGHT ON LISZT.

A LETTER of Eduard Hanslick's has just been published in the Vienna "Neue Freie Presse," which contains many interesting revelations about Liszt. Hanslick, who was born at Prague settled ultimately in Vienna. Part of the letter runs as follows:—"As a matter of fact the Viennese are all dreadfully vain of their music and look down with contempt on Prague and what it can do. I noticed this most particularly in the case of Liszt, whom I visited at the persuasion of Benoni. It was a very characteristic scene the morning. I was at Liszt's. Liszt sat at the piano in his usual tight-rope dancer's costume and composed. He had the manuscript on his knee, and he kept smearing it so dreadfully with a pen full of red ink, crossing out and rewriting passages and then smudging them with his elbow, that the MS. looked like the scribble of some child. In the room besides Benoni there were four or five of the musical lions of Vienna, with enormous cravats and huge moustaches, sitting negligently on sofas about the room, turning in a desultory manner the pages of books or music and smoking cigars.

"Liszt chatted as he smoked and composed. Naturally the talk turned on Prague. 'Don't talk about the music of Prague,' said Liszt. 'If you say you have any musical culture there, you have only to refer to the words of Mozart.' 'Yes, yes,' interposed one of the lions; 'the people of Prague talk a good deal, but there is nothing behind it. Here in Vienna we have the real Simon Pure. Our orchestra for instance—what can beat that?' With regard to orchestras I quoted the opinion of Berlioz about the Prague orchestra, and mentioned the fact that 'Queen Mab had gone without a flaw after two rehearsals. Bah! Don't believe these sort of compliments on the part of Berlioz said Liszt. When Meyerbeer heard a performance of Robert le Diable in Moravia he declared that he had listened to nothing finer in his life.'

"'I was sorry to acknowledge the fact that Liszt, man of genius that he is and consummate musician is yet such a thorough actor. He sets his sails to catch every breeze. In Prague he rails against Vienna; in Vienna he abuses Prague. In Jena he plays in student costume, with velvet cap and spurs. In Hungary he appears in a pelisse, with a sabre by his side. In Germany he is a thorough German, and improvises songs about the Rhine. In Paris he extemporises fantasias on the Marseillaise. And when he was the other day in the obscure town of Oedenburg he declared (so I was told) that the greatest honour he had ever had in his artistic life was the privilege of playing at Oedenburg."

HISTORY'S REPETITION.

NOT very long ago, at Heiligenstadt, near Leipsic, a music master of that town was organising a brass band. Their usual place for practising was the master's garden. This garden was situated at the foot of a portion of the old city walls, which were of ancient date, and in a state of ruin. One morning they were practising as usual when, on reaching a part in which the whole company joined and the trumpets were on the highest notes, a startling thing happened. A considerable portion of the ancient walls fell with a deafening crash, and the musicians scattered in panic.

Some thousands of years ago, a correspondent reminds the Manchester Guardian a similar catastrophe happened to the walls of Jericho. There were a goodly number of brazen trumpets of the "ram's horn" type, in full blast that morning and the breach made in the old city walls was considerable—large enough, in fact, to admit the storming party to the undoing of the defenders. There is, of course, a scientific explanation of such phenomena but the explanation has not yet been found. The Heiligenstadt incident has revived the theory of vibrations. But no satisfactory conclusion was arrived at. Mere "forceful vibration of the air" is not enough to account for such occurrences, for the heavy detonation of cannon has no such effect as that produced by the lighter notes of musical instruments. A piano solo will set a picture on the swing, and the strains of a violin will make a gas globe resonant. But by what laws such response is governed no one can as yet tell us with entire precision.

GERMAN INFANTRY EQUIPMENT.

ACCORDING to a Berlin correspondent, the substitution of a loose knapsack, such as is used in mountain climbing, for the stiff calf leather one now carried by the German Infantry seems to be coming nearer realisation. The present knapsack with its numerous contents remains in a fixed position on the infantryman's back, and he has besides to carry attached to his belt his bayonet, spade or pick, 30 cartridges in two packages, and a bread tin. Non-commissioned officers have also a telescope and frequently an Army revolver. The military authorities favour the loose cloth knapsack because its weight can be shifted from one position to another on the back and they have moreover, decided that nothing shall be carried in it, but body linen, cooking utensils, and a few small private requisites. The weight would thus be reduced by five kilogrammes, which corresponds with the alleviation granted by the French Military Council. The rest of the baggage would in future be conveyed in baggage waggons. With the new knapsack, however, the infantryman could easily take with him into action 150 cartridges in 10 packages, and would thus not so soon be dependent on a supply from the company store in the baggage waggon behind him.

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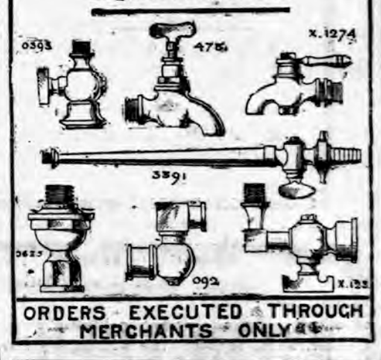

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ITCH
A Soldier Praises Zam-Buk.

THOSE who suffer from itch, and kindred skin troubles peculiar to hot climates, will read with interest the following testimony of Private Chas. Palmer, of the 1st Batt. Prince of Wales North Staffordshire Regiment, Lichfield, who writes:—"While under canvas at Aldershot twelve months ago, I began to suffer from itch. I had a very bad time of it for months afterwards, and often owing to the intense irritation I could get no sleep at night. Nor could I get any rest during the day for scratching. I used to scratch until my arms, legs, and body simply bled. I went into the hospital, but did not get cured. On returning to Lichfield I tried all sorts of mixtures and lotions, though still in vain. The pain and irritation continued as bad as ever. One day I was reading the paper when I read an account of a marvellous cure by Zam-Buk. Accordingly I got some, and the results really surprised me. I rubbed Zam-Buk in after a warm bath, and the irritation and itching gradually became less noticeable. Now the disease has quite gone, and the sore places are healed up. I wish now to thank you very much for the relief Zam-Buk has given me, and I hope that everyone with the same disease will give your healing balm a trial."

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

MAJOR CARNE Rasch recently wrote to the "Times" a letter which was, in effect, a severe censure of British people for their dangerous lack of interest in military affairs, whereby the Army remains in a condition absolutely unfitted and unprepared for war. The censure is not altogether undeserved, but, in mitigation of the grave offence, it must be pointed out that the nation has been misled by its leaders, who have never proclaimed the real necessities of the case. No appeal has ever been made to the people, and the provision of a sufficient Army has never been made a question of urgency. On the contrary, successive Governments have blandly answered the people, through their Secretaries of State for War, on the annual debate on the Army Estimates, that all has been (or, upon some new-fangled scheme, would be) for the best in the best regulated (or to be regulated) of all armies. Has any responsible Minister ever stood up in the House of Commons and said what Lord Roberts said in the House of Lords and at the Mansion House? Each has been too much afraid of the effect at the polls of a policy which his rivals would describe as "militarism rampant." But the present Government has, at least, one advantage. If the portents speak true it has little to lose, but a great deal to gain, and this can be gained, we believe, by patriotically telling the truth about the army—that it is not the Army we require. There was a time when the Navy also lingered in the cold shade of neglect, but, by vigorous campaigns in the Press, known as "scares," the public conscience was at last aroused and we enjoy the fruit to-day. We commend to our contemporaries an Army scarce, if the Government will but give the cue. The holiday season is not indeed propitious, but October would be the month for fruition.

Mr. Arnold-Forster cannot always, or even often, be congratulated upon the answers he makes to anxious inquirers in the House of Commons, but it is a question if he has ever made a more curious and ineffectual statement than that given in answer to Mr. Lambert on Monday. That gentleman desired to know what were the facts in regard to the shortage of officers, and the Secretary of State evading all reference to the Militia and Volunteers, declared that the number of candidates for commissions in the Regular Army has not diminished—he did not say since what date—except as regards the Guards and the cavalry. He endeavoured to make the whole question turn upon the necessity of enlarging the Sandhurst College. But his really amazing statement was in reference to the shortage for the necessities of war. He said that the number of officers required in such case would depend upon the magnitude of the war in which it is supposed we are engaged. We should like to ask in what war the Secretary of State and his advisers or colleagues think we are likely to be engaged. Is it a war with Russia or Germany, or with some petty chief in the Hinterland of our possessions in Africa? We do not hesitate to say that the necessary number lies somewhere between 7,000 and 10,000, but upon this matter Mr. Arnold-Forster is silent. He replied to Mr. Lambert's question as a conundrum the answer to which might be interesting, but would be unimportant. As for himself, he appeared to have no views upon the subject at all. We do not think any previous Secretary of State has answered such a question in so casual a fashion. As to the inadequacy in number of the Army Medical Staff, upon which Lord Roberts has turned such fierce light, Mr. Arnold-Forster seems to have touching faith in civilian assistance. He has forgotten South Africa, and knows nothing of Japan.

It has been decided to establish a system of standing courts in the several military districts of the United Kingdom for the trial of military prisoners. The idea is a happy one, and it ought to be productive of good in many ways. Apart from the inconvenience in separable from the constant assembling of fresh courts-martial, it cannot fail to ensure a more equal system of punishment, when the trial of those charged with offences against military law is conducted by the same officers for three months at a time. Hitherto there has, it is to be feared, been much irregularity, due to the circumstances in which the courts sat. This, the new arrangement will considerably lessen, if it does not entirely remove. Another desirable reform is that affecting the position of junior officers, who are henceforth not to take their places as regular members of courts-martial until they have sat twenty-five times as supernumeraries. This is a wise provision, for it cannot fail to increase the respect in which courts-martial are held when those arraigned before them are aware that the members are men qualified to discharge their duties, and are not merely got together to pass judgment in a perfunctory manner in order to satisfy the exigencies of sealing-wax and red tape. It is very desirable, indeed, to uphold the character of courts-martial. Both the decisions to which we refer should have that effect, and they are to be commended accordingly.

Much disappointment has been occasioned to the visitors to Cairo by the absence of the cavalry regiment which, since the British occupation, has occupied the quarter at Abbassyeh. The presence of the unit of the mounted arm gave life and gaiety to the city, and without it many social gatherings, it is complained, fall flat. It is hoped, therefore, that pressure put upon the military authorities may induce them to reconsider their decision and make Cairo a cavalry station once more. But is it the aforesaid military authorities who are to blame? Those who read carefully the recent report of Lord Cromer will find passages therein which congratulate all interested in the future of Egypt on the fact that military expenditure has been considerably lessened. In Lord Cromer's opinion the present garrison is equal to all demands which might have to be made upon it, and even if it is not it could readily be reinforced. This does not bear out the argument that it is those wretched military authorities who are to blame. The War Office has enough heavy burdens to bear, in all conscience, without its being asked to carry other people's loads.

In the House of Commons, in answer to Mr. Renwick, Mr. Arnold-Forster said that non-commissioned officers who fulfilled the conditions laid down in the Royal Warrant and were recommended by their commanding officers were invariably given commissions. The number of applicants, however, who came forward and were recommended was small. The right honourable gentleman might have gone a step further and explained why the number who come forward is small. It certainly is not because of a scarcity of non-commissioned officers who fulfil the required conditions. The root of the whole question is the pay. It is impossible for an officer to keep up an appearance on 5s. 3d. a day, and it is safe to say that the majority of those non-commissioned officers who are recommended for commissions are of good family and have joined the ranks for the specific purpose of endeavouring to obtain a commission.

A correspondent wrote to the "Times" the other day on the subject of swimming and called attention to the fact that a few weeks ago in India two young officers were drowned in a boat accident, one losing his life in attempting to hold up the other, who could not swim. The correspondent thinks it would be no harsh measure to insist that no commission should be given in the Army or Navy till the candidate had passed a reasonable test in swimming, and that whatever it is possible the teaching of recruits to swim should be as much a part of their training as the daily morning drill. The regulations state that swimming is to be taught at all stations where facilities for so doing exist—formerly it was to be taught as a military duty, which we think it should be—but we do not consider it necessary to insist that a candidate for a commission should first learn to swim though he might subsequently be made to qualify. One only has to glance at the lists of awards made by the Royal Humane Society which we print in these columns from time to time, to see that swimming is not neglected in the Army.

The Royal Commission on the Supply of Food in War Time has issued a report which is only signed unreservedly by three members the Prince of Wales, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and Vice-Admiral Bosanquet. This main report's view may be briefly summarised thus, it comprises a conviction that the import of food into this country would be subject to some interference in war time, but would not be cut off altogether, or even reduced to such an extent as to bring about anything approaching starvation in the country; that prices would rise, but, except probably at first, not to famine rates and that therefore, very drastic measures are not needed, and as reforms open to weighty objections may be disregarded. The Duke of Sutherland, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Wharton, Sir Henry Seton-Kerr, and Mr. Cunynghame, present a minority report which is practically a suggestion that storage for grain should be provided by Government subsidy, and Mr. Cunynghame makes the further suggestion that a duty should be imposed upon imported wheat and flour, but be subject to remission if kept in bond in this country for four months. The view of the signatories to the supplementary report is that there should be no practical or administrative difficulty in giving effect to suggestions of this nature; and we believe that a system of free storage, by itself, would in all probability, accomplish the desired end and that, supplemented by proposals such as those of Mr. Cunynghame it could not fail to be successful.

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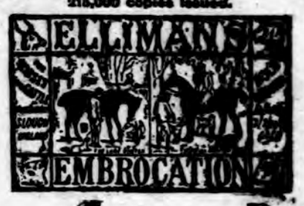

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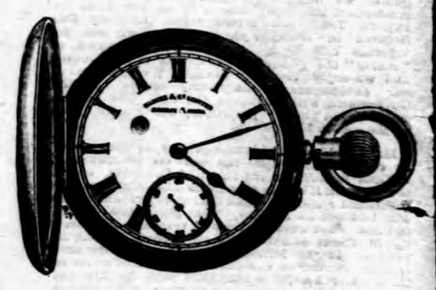

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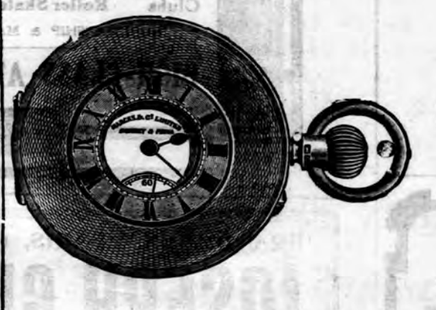

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